

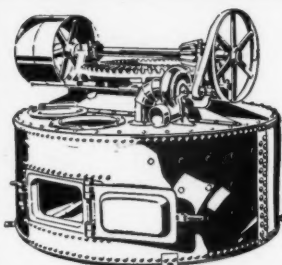
THE  
NATIONAL PROVISIONER

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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Fig. 211

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# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

[Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.]

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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No. 25.

## FULL PRODUCTION OF MEAT PRODUCTS

Such as Hearts, Livers, Cheek Meats, Brains, Etc.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the eleventh in a general series of articles by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which have appeared in these pages. The preceding articles were on "Prevention of Loss of Ammonia in Tankage and Blood," "Labor Saving Devices in Meat Packing," "Chemical Control in the Packinghouse," "Inedible Fats for High Grade Tallow," "Recovery of Fats for Oleo Products," "Saving Marrow From Beef Killing and Cutting Bones," "Maintenance and Upkeep of Packing Plants," "Recovery of Fats from Waste Waters," "Prevention of Waste from Leaving the Premises in Waste Waters," and "Recovery of Organic Material from Waste Waters.")

These special articles are in addition to the weekly service in answering questions on all phases of packinghouse operations, which is done from week to week on the "Practical Points for the Trade," page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.)

In all the modern slaughter houses the practical kill cooler foreman and superintendent fully realize what it means to get full yields of their by-products, but frequently do not provide the proper check method, in order to know definitely each day that full production of all parts have been obtained.

A careful count should be made of all tails, hearts and items of such nature; careful weights should be taken on the production of cheek meats, brains and items of this kind. At the end of each day the cooler men should check up their receipts against the number of each head of cattle, sheep and hogs slaughtered, and balance out their production the same as a bank cashier balances his case, checking in only the pieces saved, by making certain that the full production for each head is obtained.

It has not been a great many years since the beef hide and the fat were the only by-products saved, but in later years there has been a demand developed for the meats—productions that were formerly wasted. This has been brought about by reason of educational campaigning, so that the consuming public has learned of the value of these items as food products.

The method of producing, the chilling and the attractive methods of packing neat, attractive-looking packages have likewise had considerable to do with the ever-increasing demand for these meat products. The value of these meat products has long been understood by the people of foreign countries, but sheep and pork have been so plentiful in this country in the past, that there did not appear to be the same necessity for saving such meats products on this side as existed in the foreign countries. Today the average American family is educated to the true

value of these meat products, and the situation that formerly existed, to the extent that the housewife who purchased these meat products was stingy or poor, has been completely eliminated.

The development of the freezer as an adjunct to the packing business has made it possible to accumulate these products during the heavy slaughtering season for distribution during the season when the slaughtering is light. Therefore at the present time it is considered not only an economic loss, but also a waste, to put hog snouts, livers, ears, tails, cattle cheek meats or any of these meat products from slaughtered carcasses in the rendering tank.

The modern packing house superintendent guards against any product going into the sewer. It is, therefore, necessary for every packer, large or small, to look well into his system of saving full production of these meat products, and likewise his system of daily balancing out his productions of each item against the kill.

### BY-PRODUCT YIELDS IN APRIL.

Yields and production of animal by-products at federally inspected plants during the month of April, 1921, are reported by the Bureau of Animal Industry as follows:

	Av. per ani- mal.	Av. per 100 lbs. live wt.	Total produc- tion, April	Total produc- tion, January- April
Edible beef fats Lbs. (unrendered) . . . . .	49.15	4.85	27,786,000	109,566,000
Edible beef offal 25.38	2.51	14,348,000	63,784,000	
Cattle hides . . . . .	66.24	6.54	37,448,000	159,032,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered) . . . . .	1.07	.78	352,000	1,529,000
Edible calf offal 5.10	3.73	1,679,000	6,820,000	
Lard (rendered) 35.65	15.81	95,929,000	481,176,000	
Edible hog offal 4.69	2.08	12,620,000	81,698,000	
Pork trimmings 8.27	3.67	22,253,000	119,169,000	
Inedible grease (rendered) . . . . .	2.96	1.31	7,965,000	41,238,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered) . . . . .	3.05	3.58	3,107,000	12,476,000
Sheep edible offal 1.74	2.04	1,772,000	7,965,000	

## Full Yield of Blood

The next article in the series by the Committee on Packinghouse Practice is entitled, "The Full Production of Blood from the Carcass." It will appear in an early issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### PACKER VETERANS TO GET BADGES.

The pleasant practice instituted last year at the convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers at Atlantic City, when silver jubilee badges were presented to veterans of 25 years' service in the industry, will be continued this year at the Chicago convention, on August 8, 9 and 10. The following bulletin from Secretary Heinemann explains the plan:

To the Members:

All delegates to the annual convention of the Institute of American Meat Packers who have been identified with the industry for twenty-five years and more, and who have not previously been so officially recognized, will be entitled to a silver jubilee badge.

It is quite important that we have the names of those eligible to receive this recognition in sufficient time to prepare the necessary badges to be presented at the convention.

Will you please let us have, at your earliest convenience, the names of those connected with your company who will attend the convention at Chicago and who should receive this silver jubilee badge? Please forward the names at once to me.

Yours very truly,

C. B. HEINEMANN,  
Secretary.

### GOVT. WOULD TAKE MEAT PLANTS.

A proposal that the governments of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and Paraguay take over by expropriation the packinghouses in those countries has been made by a committee of the Uruguayan House of Representatives.

Most of the packinghouses in those countries are controlled by foreign capital, a large part of which is North American. It is estimated that the total cost of such an undertaking would be more than \$100,000,000, and that the cost in Uruguay alone would be \$22,000,000.

The committee recommended that a convention of delegates of the four South American countries be held to arrange joint action, and suggested the issuance of domestic and foreign loans to raise the funds necessary to acquire the packinghouses.

It is proposed by the committee that the establishments be placed under the control of directors comprising cattlemen and government officials in the respective countries. Another directorate would be formed of government representatives, who would control the marketing of the products abroad and fix prices, acting jointly in all of the four nations.

### Packers' Delivery Problems

Under this heading information will be published from week to week on the subject of local transportation problems of the meat industry; that is, delivery problems, covering both motor and horse-drawn haulage. The Committee on Local Deliveries of the Institute of American Meat Packers is working on these problems constantly, and is ready to answer questions and take up suggestions made by any packer.

#### PROPER LUBRICATION OF TRUCKS.

Few packers realize what repairs to their motor trucks cost them each year. Did you ever stop to figure it out, and see whether such repair expense could be reduced?

It was stated in this column last week that 60 to 90 per cent of such repair expense can be done away with if you will see that proper attention is given to lubrication and to tightening loose nuts and bolts.

If you did not read the article on this subject furnished last week by the Committee on Local Delivery, you should look up the issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER of June 11 at once, and read it. The following tests which are important to the oil user will be better understood if that article is first read.

These tests are as follows:

##### Emulsion Test.

The commercial refining of most lubricating oils involves treatment with chemicals. In poorly or badly refined oils, these chemicals and / or compounds are not entirely removed. Shaking the oil with water permits of very easy detection. A simple emulsion test is made by filling a four-ounce bottle one-third full with the oil to be tested and adding an equal amount of distilled water. This mixture is heated to standard temperature for a given time and shaken. The oil is set aside and after a while a good oil will show a fine line of demarcation between the oil and clear water below indicating the absence of certain chemicals, and / or chemical compounds. When the oil has not been properly refined, the oil mixes with the water and appears as a curd floating on the milky water below.

##### Viscosity.

Viscosity is an empirical expression for the molecular cohesion of fluids, or internal friction, or resistance offered to distortion.

Gasoline is non-viscous. Heavy molasses is very viscous in cold weather.

It is of extreme importance to use oil of the correct viscosity in your trucks. We sometimes find that oils appear thin at ordinary temperatures, but upon sending them to the laboratory we find they have a higher viscosity at 212 degrees Fahrenheit than other oils that appear thicker at ordinary temperatures.

The viscosity of the oil is arrived at by taking a standard quantity of the oil and heating it to 100 degrees Fahrenheit, or preferably 212 degrees Fahrenheit and counting the number of seconds it takes to flow through a standard opening. The number of seconds required is called the viscosity of the oil.

##### Cold Test.

The cold test of an oil is the lowest tem-

perature at which the oil will flow. If the crankcase or copper tubes of the oiling system are exposed during the cold weather, or if the car is stored in a cold place, it is preferable to use an oil that will flow or be liquid at low temperatures. The owner generally tries to use an oil with a high viscosity, but oils with high viscosity do not always have low cold tests.

##### Volatility.

High oil consumption per mile may be due to loss by distillation. That is, the oil you are using may have some low boiling point constituents which highly heated piston heads and other hot parts cause to be driven rapidly out from the crankcase through the breather. If the oil contains a large percentage of low boiling point fractions, the loss through volatilization will be correspondingly large. The choice of the right oil will reduce such needless waste to a minimum.

##### Flash Point.

The flash point of an oil is the lowest temperature at which the vapors arising therefrom ignite without setting fire to the oil itself. On account of the extremely high temperature in the gasoline engine, the user must be careful that he does not use an oil which will burn up at too low a temperature.

##### Crankcase Dilution.

Crankcase dilution is a danger too often overlooked. This is especially true in the winter time. The present day fuels with their high boiling points quickly condense on the cool cylinder walls and find their way into the crankcase. Bearings have been burned out where the driver claimed there was oil in the crankcase. There was plenty of liquid in the crankcase, but upon subjecting same to distillation tests, we have found from 23 to 63 per cent of the liquid distilling off under 420 degrees Fahrenheit which would indicate that while the driver was right in part, he had not taken into consideration the lubricating properties of the liquid in the crankcase which he thought to be oil. If the oil in the crankcase is changed often enough, this trouble is overcome to a great extent. This condition gives rise to excessive cylinder, piston, and bearing wear. The use of the choker or priming tends to increase crankcase dilution.

The necessity of draining and flushing the settling basin for sediment in the oil varies greatly. This should be determined by each user for his own individual needs.

The screens, copper tubes, sumps, and

tanks in the lubricating system of your engine should be kept clean in order to get the desired results with even the best lubricating oil you can buy. Some concerns operating a fleet of automobile trucks find it to their advantage to change the crankcase oil frequently and recover same. They find that they can recover this crankcase oil and bring it back to its original viscosity and cleanliness at a very low cost.

Oiling charts are furnished by truck manufacturers to show the owner how and where the oil and semi-fluid grease and cup grease should be applied. These charts can be posted in convenient places and when followed are a big help toward the economical operation of your automobile trucks.

##### What a Truck Maker Says.

One of our oldest and best truck manufacturers makes the following statement: "Just how long and how satisfactory a truck will operate depends more upon proper lubrication than upon any other feature of its care.

"The operator's obligation, as outlined in the opening paragraphs of this book, must be discharged most faithfully in this respect.

"Excellence of quality will not lubricate. Bearing surfaces of assemblies which, when properly lubricated, will give years of perfect service, may be completely ruined by a few hours of neglect.

"Even slight neglect, not serious enough to immediately destroy, will have its damaging effect upon mechanism and service, causing an increase of depreciation rate, loss of time, excessive maintenance and operating costs, and a performance in general below that which should be obtained."

Intelligent lubrication does not require the services of a skilled automobile mechanic. It is about the simplest thing to do on an automobile truck, but it seems to be the most neglected while from a dollars and cents point of view, it is the most important work that can be done on your automobile truck.

COMMITTEE ON LOCAL DELIVERY,

Oscar G. Mayer, Chairman.

#### CANADA TO EXPORT CHILLED MEAT.

A scheme of important proportions in connection with the Western Canadian cattle industry, under consideration by the executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, has for its object the shipment of Canadian meat to Europe in a chilled state. Exhaustive investigation of the project has been made by an appointed committee, who have decided favourably upon its practicability. The scheme entails the establishment of killing and chilling stations and a fast system of transportation in specially constructed cars. In addition, storage facilities will have to be secured in Great Britain in order that meat may be placed on the market in proper condition when required.

#### WANTED: A CELLAR BOSS.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

### Industrial Relations

A series of articles describing the relations between employers and employees in various packing plants, prepared under the direction of the Committee on Industrial Relations of the Institute of American Meat Packers, will be published in early issues of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Some of these articles will tell of the working of the new employees' representation plan recently put in force by several packers, by which workers have a voice in management.

## Packer Regulation About to Become Law

The United States Senate on June 17 passed the Haugen packer and livestock regulation bill by a vote of 45 to 31, with minor amendments which will probably be agreed on in conference and the bill sent to the President for signature at once.

Final roll call vote on the Haugen bill in the Senate was delayed for a day by the introduction of entirely new amendment by Senator Sterling, which forced an adjournment. This amendment was voted down on Friday and the bill finally passed.

One of the amendments adopted by the Senate was that of Senator Wadsworth, which exempts all inedible products and by-products from the provisions of the act. This would leave soap, fertilizers, inedible fats and all such products not used for food outside the scope of the regulation.

The House bill passed the Senate after a bitter fight by radical senators who wanted to keep a strangle-hold on the industry through the Federal Trade Commission and a Senate-confirmed Livestock Commissioner who should have authority to enforce the law. Every effort was made to pass the radical Norris bill in the Senate, but on June 16 the Haugen bill was substituted for it by a vote of 37 to 34.

The Haugen or House bill puts control in the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture. One of the amendments put through in the Senate at the last minute by a vote of 34 to 32—many senators evidently not being clear as to its meaning—provides that the act shall not in any way limit the powers of the Federal Trade Commission. The bill itself has a provision giving the Secretary of Agriculture the powers usually delegated to the Commission, so far as packer and livestock regulation is concerned.

Packers have felt that further legislation to regulate the meat industry was unnecessary, and have opposed such legislation. Reference to this situation will be found on the editorial page of this issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Full text of the bill as adopted will be printed in the next issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

### AGITATORS PUSH LEGISLATION.

That professional agitators drawing high salaries from farm organizations have been largely responsible for most of the clamor for legislation concerning livestock exchanges and commission men, was the assertion of Everett C. Brown of Chicago, who spoke at Cleveland on June 16 before the thirty-third annual convention of the National Livestock Exchange, of which he is president. He said:

"The hired leaders of many organizations have sallied forth under a banner of altruism, proclaiming to the producers of this country that the solution of the reverses attendant upon poor market prices paid for their livestock can only be brought about by legislation, state and national, regulating our business, and by the marketing of live stock through what are misnamed co-operative sales agencies.

"I cannot refrain from denouncing such

activities of this kind. The movement, in my estimation, instead of being altruistic, smacks largely of exploitation, and, judged by the history of the ages, a program of the kind advocated by these men is bound to fail, for one reason at least—and there are many others—and that is that the plan is restrictive of freedom of action.

"In view of the positive fact that medicine made by these men is sure to be worse than disease, if any existed, and the further fact that our members have always religiously tried to keep the channels of livestock marketing clear of obstacles detrimental to the interests of our patrons, I feel it my duty, without any selfishness whatever, to say to you that this organization should by every fair means show to the livestock producers of this country the inestimable damage to the producer which is bound to flow from the achievement of the designs of these timeservers.

"These professional agitators resemble in many ways the 'walking delegate' in the labor unions, and I believe in the not far distant future they will be eliminated by the conservative element among the producers as the 'walking delegate' must be eliminated if union labor is finally to succeed in this country."

"The commission man and exchanges will be just as necessary in the years to come as they have been in the past, but they must buckle on their armor and fight for what is right, and right will win, as it always has."

Mr. Brown also stated that the railroads no doubt would be required soon to make substantial reductions on rates and that when this reduction was made the exchange would see to it that livestock rates are lowered on an equitable basis.

### CATTLE ON FARMS IN THE U. S.

The Bureau of the Census, of the Department of Commerce, announces, subject to correction, the following preliminary figures from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States, showing cattle on farms in the United States, 1920 and 1910:

Cattle on farms Jan. 1, 1920, total number	66,810,836
Beef cattle, total	35,424,458
Calves under 1 year of age	8,631,631
Heifers 1 year old and over	3,980,343
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	12,644,018
Steers 1 year old and under 2 years	4,697,147
Steers 2 years old and over	4,611,763
Bulls 1 year old and over	777,704
Unclassified	81,852
Dairy cattle, total	31,386,378
Calves under 1 year of age	6,904,586
Heifers 1 year old and under 2 years	4,057,644
Cows and heifers 2 years old and over	19,671,777
Bulls 1 year old and over	752,371

Cattle on farms Apr. 15, 1910, total number	61,803,866
Spring calves	7,806,539
Cattle born before Jan. 1, 1910	53,997,327

The number of cattle reported at the census of 1910 was 61,803,866, but the change in the date of enumeration, from April 15 in 1910 to January 1 in 1920, must be taken into account in making any comparisons between the two years. The 1920 census, taken as of January 1, was too early to include any spring calves, while the 1910 census, taken as of April 15, included 7,806,539 calves born between January 1 and April 15, 1910, or probably more than one-half of the calves born in the spring of that year. On the other hand, the cattle enumerated as of January 1, 1920, included large numbers of animals destined to be slaughtered or marketed before April 15.

The relative importance of these two factors resulting from the change in the date of enumeration varies from state to state. In some states the number of calves born in the first three and one-half months of the year would greatly exceed the num-

ber of cattle slaughtered or sent to market, while in other states the number of cattle slaughtered during this period might almost offset the number of calves born.

For the United States as a whole, the total number of cattle reported for 1920 exceeds the total number in 1910 by 5,006,970. The actual increase, after due allowance has been made for the effects of the change in date of enumeration, is doubtless more than this, but less than the difference between the number of cattle in 1910, excluding spring calves, and the number of cattle in 1920.

### SHEEP AND GOATS ON FARMS.

The U. S. Bureau of the Census announces the following preliminary figures from the 1920 census of agriculture for the United States, showing sheep and goats on farms in the United States:

Sheep on farms, Jan. 1, 1920, total number	34,984,524
Lambs under 1 year of age	8,931,705
Ewes 1 year old and over	23,462,689
Rams 1 year old and over	826,373
Wethers 1 year old and over	1,494,752
Unclassified	269,725
Sheep on farms, Apr. 15, 1910, total number	52,447,861
Spring lambs	12,803,815
Sheep born before Jan. 1, 1910	39,644,046
Goats on farms, Jan. 1, 1920, total number	3,426,506
Kids under 1 yr. of age, raised for fleeces	530,763
Goats 1 yr. old and over, raised for fleeces	1,569,534
All other goats	1,325,909
Goats on farms, Apr. 15, 1910	2,915,125

Taking as a basis of comparison the sheep reported in 1910, exclusive of spring lambs, the figures for the United States as a whole show a decrease of 4,659,522 sheep between 1910 and 1920. The actual decrease, however, after due allowance has been made for sheep slaughtered as well as for spring lambs, is considerably more than this, but less than the difference between the total number of sheep reported in 1910 and the number in 1920.

The total number of goats reported at the 1910 census was 2,915,125. As compared with this figure, the number of goats reported for 1920 represents a nominal increase of 511,381. The actual increase, after making allowance for the change in date of enumeration, is doubtless considerably less than that.

### CANADA'S BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of beef from Canada to Great Britain, the United States and other countries are summarized for the past eleven years in the following figures issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

Fiscal Year	BEEF.			
	To United Kingdom	To United States	To Other Countries	Total
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1910	824,140	40,593	441,754	1,318,397
1911	482,371	1,957	490,083	974,411
1912	274,419	5,711	608,641	948,711
1913	782,920	19,474	768,585	1,570,979
1914	190,787	12,772,291	654,629	13,617,707
1915	1,530,482	17,097,917	642,302	19,670,701
1916	13,912,771	6,456,290	25,334,504	48,903,565
1917	15,179,195	10,039,593	20,327,388	45,546,176
1918	32,768,400	12,672,602	41,124,102	86,565,104
1919	91,644,900	32,965,700	1,192,300	125,802,700
1920	28,730,500	34,418,000	40,751,000	103,899,500
1921	8,883,800	39,037,700	8,585,100	55,506,600

Sharp reduction in 1921 (fiscal year) exports abroad is noted, compared to increased shipments to the United States.

Exports of cattle were as follows:

Fiscal Year				
	To Great Britain	To United States	To Other Countries	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1910	140,424	12,210	4,752	157,386
1911	113,795	7,576	3,552	124,923
1912	47,868	9,807	3,842	61,517
1913	12,069	28,208	3,959	44,236
1914	9,788	206,440	3,615	219,849
1915	183,672	2,252	185,924	369,596
1916	1,732	227,202	12,581	241,535
1917	164,169	1,967	166,136	332,272
1918	189,229	2,130	191,359	382,618
1919	308,562	2,934	311,496	620,992
1920	479	500,216	14,830	515,525
1921	131	295,279	2,443	297,853

## DECREASE IN GERMAN MEAT SUPPLIES

### Large Imports of Live Animals, Fresh Meats and Casings

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, May 18, 1921.

Meat prices, consumption of meat and Reichsmark exchange are inseparably knotted together. The lower Reichsmark stands, the dearer is meat, and the consumption of meat decreases consequently. Dollars rose during the first half of May to 69 marks, prices of domestic hogs to 14 marks per ½ kilo, live weight, in the interior of Germany, which is equivalent to 18 cents a pound. The firm of Weddel & Company had a big stock of frozen Chinese Manchurian hogs in their freezers here and got rid of them at a price of 20 to 23 marks per kilo, without feet and head. Frozen hogs weighing 180 to 200 pounds and 140 to 150 pounds bring the highest price.

There was a big slump in Danish bacon on the English market of late, which caused the Danish bacon houses to lose a great deal of money. They are now shipping live and fresh dressed hogs to Germany. Holland is shipping only fresh dressed hogs also. Domestic and Danish supplies have decreased because there is plenty of grass in the pastures. Frozen meat is therefore in better demand just now and half sides of medium quality are sold from the freezer to butchers at 16 marks per kilo. Some shipments of frozen mutton were made last winter but Germany has never been a consumer of mutton and these consignments turned out to be a failure.

#### French Prices Still Under Control.

Meat prices in France are still controlled by the French city authorities. The whole north African coast has had good pastures and the shipments of live and chilled sheep to France are much greater than the average of the last ten years. Fresh pork will be in good demand in Germany all through the year, as no sausage manufacturer would venture during the winter season to manufacture summer sausage as it was done in pre-war times. The uncertainty of the exchange and the ever threatening warfare from France and her Ally, the Poles, make it too risky to carry big stocks. This state of affairs has also brought about a continuous good demand for beef casings, larger than generally at this time of the year.

Hog casings are still coming in from China in large numbers, at prices which are considerably lower than United States prices. The narrow size of these Chinese hog casings makes them much more attractive to the sausage maker here, who does not care much for appearance if he gets the size he demands.

#### Casings Cleaned by Hand Labor.

The price of European casings depends largely upon the cost of hand labor. Only in a very few places does it pay to have gut cleaning machines for large quantities. For a week of 48 hours we have to pay 100 Kroner in all three Scandinavian countries whereas in Germany we have to pay 320 to 250 marks, which is about one third of the Scandinavian wages; moreover the

workmen in these northern countries are not as quick in hand work as in Germany. The result is that a great many Scandinavian abattoirs have had to throw away bladders and weasands.

It costs more to make them than they will bring on the market, therefore they

go to the tank. Not only white, but often red weasands are given to hogs in the cooked state, since the people in Scandinavia do not and will not eat such weasands or cheek meat. They ate it only during the worst years of the war, when nothing else was to be had. Freight is so high in Sweden that herring casks in Stockholm cost 25 Kroner per 100 casks, whereas the price in Gothenburg is 150 Kroner. Therefore hog middles in Stockholm are that much cheaper.

## Meat Production and Consumption Statistics

Following is the official compilation of statistics of meat and livestock production, consumption and prices for April, 1921, as made by the U. S. Bureau of Markets, which took up this work as previously carried on by the Food Administration:

	CATTLE, CALVES, BEEF AND VEAL.			
	Apr., 1921.	Apr., 1920.	Total Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1921.	Total Jan. 1-Apr. 30, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	590,943	637,575	2,427,562	2,783,940
Calves	365,541	382,420	1,261,086	1,360,650
Average live weight:				
Cattle	1,012.74			
Calves	136.82			
Average dressed weight:				
Beef	538.31	598.35		
Veal	80.59	(†)		
Total dressed product:				
Beef	318,110,526	381,493,001	1,302,121,959	1,604,446,928
Veal	29,458,949	30,819,228	112,005,328	120,952,846
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef	114,062,915	196,890,381		
Cured beef	24,281,818	35,047,105		
End of month—				
Fresh beef	100,746,774	170,454,985		
Cured beef	21,353,580	30,333,317		
Exports:‡				
Fresh beef and veal	214,193	17,707,609	9,178,723	59,871,259
Cured beef	1,364,593	2,241,460	7,087,521	7,781,009
Canned beef	396,682	1,606,613	3,152,943	3,890,574
Oléo oil and stearin	14,276,433	8,735,780	52,484,020	28,275,621
Tallow	459,025	612,665	3,637,730	5,715,228
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal	2,571,947	5,195,400	9,754,265	13,171,137
Tallow	50,558	222,927	115,024	2,040,820
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	\$7.20			
Calves	\$8.20			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	\$9.49			
Beef carcasses, good steers (eastern markets)	\$16.86	\$21.73		
Veal calves (Chicago)	\$8.12	\$14.22		
Veal carcasses (eastern markets)	\$18.53	\$26.74		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,491,961	1,557,217	5,890,264	6,580,787
Stock and feeder shipments of cattle and calves from public stockyards	237,847	244,491	844,297	1,073,972
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.†	66,191,000	68,369,000		
HOGS, PORK, AND PORK PRODUCTS.				
Inspected slaughter of hogs	3,003,290	2,500,208	14,196,707	14,253,939
Average live weight	225.56			
Average dressed weight	173.65	197.29		
Total dressed product	521,521,399	433,315,890	2,461,913,580	2,440,162,616
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight	15.81			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork	219,963,547	148,921,500		
Cured pork	622,942,710	819,717,466		
Lard	128,613,881	132,992,638		
End of month—				
Fresh pork	201,246,975	144,453,156		
Cured pork	590,825,546	816,253,050		
Lard	150,983,532	141,819,135		
Exports:‡				
Fresh pork	3,937,597	1,054,285	31,509,317	12,274,733
Cured pork	59,783,611	42,732,480	239,033,164	361,372,022
Canned pork	31,097	119,400	231,717	579,811
Sausage	646,005	2,790,200	2,281,084	8,750,833
Lard	54,438,565	43,606,578	312,616,612	193,287,363
Imports:				
Pork	39,341	69,611	248,555	476,028
Bacon and hams	49,317	113,580	154,240	205,385
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	\$8.49			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	\$8.69	\$15.38		
Fresh pork loins (10-14 lbs.)	\$24.75	\$31.19		
Shoulders, skinned	\$15.35	\$23.39		
Pieces (6-8 lbs.)	\$13.69	\$21.52		
Butts, Boston style	\$18.27	\$28.04		
Bacon, breakfast	\$28.38	\$38.87		
Hams, smoked (10-12 lbs. average)	\$28.25	\$34.07		
Lard, tierces	\$12.91	\$22.40		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	3,224,044	3,023,808	15,307,856	15,647,690
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	57,100	76,081	292,170	357,605
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.†	66,648,000	71,727,000		
SHEEP, LAMB, AND MUTTON.				
Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,040,628	713,796	4,142,206	3,284,696
Average live weight	85.14			
Average dressed weight	39.67	(†)		
Total dressed product	41,281,713	28,316,287	168,968,408	134,110,624
Storage:				
Beginning of month	38,519,505	3,517,223		
End of month	25,084,870	2,578,715		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton	12,629,202	217,520	48,176,467	1,379,329
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton	53,380	2,358,858	19,313,680	4,817,837
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	\$8.94			
Lambs (84 lbs. down, medium to prime) (Chicago)	\$9.88	\$18.72		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	\$20.80	\$34.72		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	\$6.41	\$13.50		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	\$15.08	\$27.99		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	1,673,767	1,466,227	6,734,266	5,811,290
Stock and feeder shipments from public stockyards	106,686	268,639	340,822	855,303
Estimated number of sheep and lambs on farms in U. S.†	445,067,000	47,114,000		

† No figures available for average dressed weight of veal, sheep, and lambs for April, 1920. Average weights for corresponding month in 1921 used in estimating production of dressed meats.

‡ Figures for exports include reexports.

§ Jan. 1.

## Packer Triumphs Over Pueblo Flood

The terrible floods at Pueblo, Colorado, recently attracted nation-wide attention and sympathy. Losses of life were heavy, and destruction of property enormous. Reconstruction will require the aid of the country, in spite of statements of the war department at Washington that no more aid is needed.

One of the business sufferers was the G. H. Nuckolls Packing Company, whose splendid new plant was used as a rescue and relief station during the worst of the flood. Its stability of construction enabled it to withstand the onrush of the waters, and the full plant crew has been worked since the flood day and night in getting in shape to resume business.

In a letter describing their experiences, G. Harvey Nuckolls, president of the company and a well-known member of the Regional Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers, says:

"It was a wild time, but as you see by the photograph we still have some plant left. A boxcar floating on the flood hit the front of the office building and carried about half of it away, with all of the furniture.

### Splendid Test of Insulation.

"There was seven feet of water in the shipping room, but the coolers on the first floor held tight. There were 500 cattle and 900 hogs in the coolers. We sold the cattle and cut the hogs as usual. When we broke the seals on the sharp freezers a week after the flood the temperature was only 8 above zero. (This is a splendid tribute to the character of cooler and freezer construction and insulation.—Editor.)

"Half of the stock pens were washed away and all the railroad tracks, but there was not a crack in the main building, and no damage to the machinery except water and mud. We have water, electricity, the small boiler and ice machine running, and have worked the full crew day and night since the flood. Will commence making sausage Saturday. Could kill cattle and hogs now if we could get them in by rail or truck."

Mr. Nuckolls writes that the plant was not used as a morgue, as newspapers stated. Two railroad trains were washed into the Arkansas river in front of the plant, at the spot shown in the picture. Mr. Nuckolls and his force helped to rescue 175 people from these trains; the remainder were drowned. Most of the coaches and the engines had been removed when the picture was taken, but wrecked box cars can be seen.

The city was under martial law when the letter was written, and 700 government trucks and wagons were clearing the streets of wreckage. Mr. Nuckolls is a leading citizen of Pueblo and his work



G. HARVEY NUCKOLLS  
President Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo.

during the flood received wide commendation.

The plant was designed and construction was supervised by Henschien & McLaren, Chicago.

### CASH FOR LIVESTOCK PRODUCERS.

Tentative plans for the formation of a \$50,000,000 banking pool to furnish financial relief to livestock raisers were laid at a conference of bankers and livestock men from all parts of the country, congressmen and representatives of the government in Chicago on June 15. A committee headed by George M. Reynolds, chairman of the Continental & Commercial banking group of Chicago, was appointed to formulate general details.

The committee recommended that the pool be formed and that the capital be subscribed by banks throughout the country, the sums to be administered by a group of trustees in Chicago. The committee also proposed that all applications for loans

shall have the approval of a committee of three bankers of the state from which the application emanates and that the loans shall be made at current interest rates plus 1 per cent as a commission to the bankers for administration expenses. Mr. Reynolds said the committee believed under no consideration would the cost of money to the borrowers exceed 8 per cent.

It was recommended that loans be made on the basis of about 75 per cent of the value of livestock. This proposal is not exactly in conformity with the ideas of the New York bankers, and a further conference will be held in the next few days to arrange all details. Then a committee will be sent from Chicago to confer with the eastern bankers who, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., offered to subscribe \$25,000,000 to the pool.

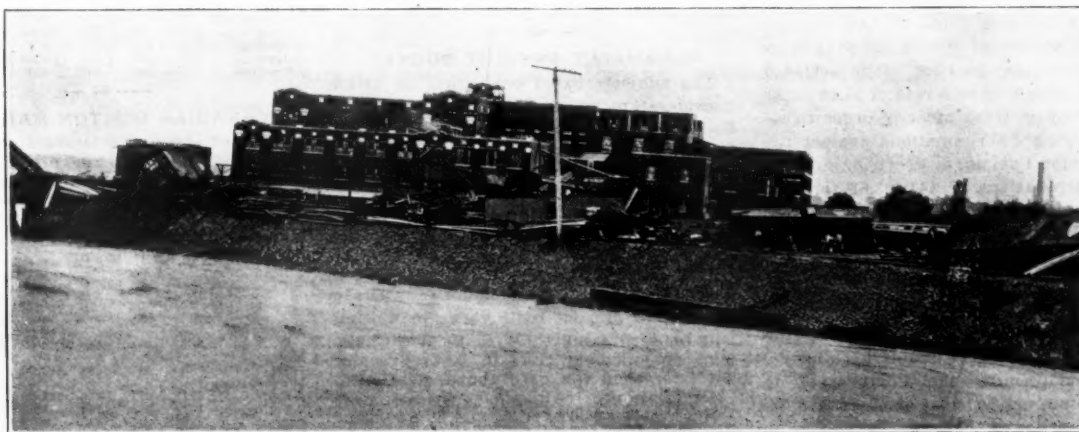
"It probably will not be practicable for the pool to make loans directly," one of the Chicago members of the conference said, according to the Tribune. "What the pool will do is to work through local banks, which now are loaded up with livestock loans and have borrowed on them all they can at the federal reserve banks. The pool will offer to take over such loans where the security is good. If the security is not sufficient, the local banks will be asked to furnish additional collateral. Probably only a portion of the pool will be used. The cattle raiser who can offer good security now is able to get money, but the most vociferous demand comes from those who have little or no security to offer."

### UPTURN IN WOOL PRICES.

Wool prices have taken a sudden upward turn and reports from Spokane, Wash., are that sheepmen who have held their clip will more than double the money received by those who sold early. Reports reached Spokane banks that choice lots of wool were selling at from 20 to 27 cents a pound on June 9.

For some reason, sheepmen in the Spokane country were the first to sell in the Northwest this year, and they averaged only about 12½ cents. Some lots were sold for as little as 10 cents. Most of the cheap wool has been picked up by the Eastern buyers.

If you are looking for a good position watch the "Wanted" page.



PLANT OF THE NUCKOLLS PACKING CO., PUEBLO, COLO., AFTER THE RECENT FLOOD.

## Packers' Traffic Problems

Items under this head cover matters of general and particular interest to the meat and allied industries in connection with traffic and transportation problems, rate hearings and decisions, etc. Further information on these subjects may be obtained upon application to the Institute of American Meat Packers, 22 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

### NEW LIVESTOCK SHIPPING RATES.

Regulations governing the interstate movement of livestock, which become effective on and after July 1, 1921, and which supersede previous regulations on this subject, have been published by the United States Department of Agriculture. For purposes of identification these regulations are designated as B. A. I. (Bureau of Animal Industry) Order 273. The regulations published in the circular prescribe for the inspection, disinfection, certification, treatment, handling, and method and manner of delivery and shipment of livestock which is subject to interstate commerce. The enforcement of the regulations is assigned to the Secretary of Agriculture by acts of Congress. Their purpose is to control the interstate shipment of livestock and prevent the spread of diseases.

Included in the publication are acts of Congress relating to this subject, general provisions, and regulations to prevent the spread of the following diseases: Splenic, Southern, or Texas fever in cattle; scabies in cattle and sheep; dourine in horses and asses; hog cholera and swine plague; and tuberculosis in cattle.

### UTAH LIVESTOCK RATES.

A hearing will be held soon in Salt Lake before Examiner Geary of the Interstate Commerce Commission relative to rates on live stock and live stock products between there and Pacific Coast, and it is said the result will determine whether Utah will or will not stay in the packing industry.

It is declared that live stock is brought to Salt Lake City and shipped to San Francisco and Los Angeles to be slaughtered because the difference in rates makes it more expensive to send products of a carload of hogs, sheep or cattle to either of those cities than to send the live animals there. This gives Utah packing houses a decidedly serious handicap.

It is pointed out that present freight rates on fresh beef and other products resulting from one 26,000-pound car of cattle from Utah common points to Los Angeles are 203.92, as compared with but \$151.10 on cattle shipped on the hoof. It is declared that Utah should have a rate of 94.28 cents per hundred on fresh meat in order to remove existing discriminations against the state. Ogden Packing & Provision Co. will ask for reparations of \$41,493.61 for payment of past freight charges asserted to have been unreasonable and discriminatory.

### PACKERS' TRAFFIC PROBLEMS.

Complaints made recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission and decisions rendered by the Commission in cases of interest to meat packers are reported as follows:

Packinghouse products from Jersey City

to Weehawken.—A brief has been filed in Armour & Company vs. Erie R. R. Company et al. Docket No. 12149, contending that the application of the minimum per car charge on shipments of packinghouse products from complainant's Jersey City plant to the docks of the Erie Railroad at Weehawken, N. J., is unjust, unreasonable and discriminatory, and that complainant is entitled to reparation and a reasonable rate for the future.

**Livestock to Fort Worth.**—A brief has been filed in the case of Armour & Company vs. M. K. & T. Rwy. Company et al., Docket No. 12193, seeking to have applied on shipments of livestock moving from Kansas City, Mo., South Omaha, Nebr., Sioux City, Iowa and South St. Paul, Minn., to Fort Worth, Tex., rates based on the same scale that the Commission applied on shipments of fresh meat from Kansas City, Mo., to Oklahoma City, Okla., namely the 1716 scale. Reparation and rates for the future are also asked for.

**Rates on vegetable oils.**—An order has been entered in the case of Magnolia Provision Company et al., vs. A. & S. Rwy. Co. et al, Docket No. 11495, permitting the American Cotton Oil Company, the Gulf and Valley Cotton Oil Company, the Procter and Gamble Company, the Southern Cotton Oil Company and Southport Mill, Ltd., to intervene and be treated as parties to the case. The case relates to rates on various vegetable oils from points of production in the south, as compared with rates of complainants' competitors at New Orleans, Memphis and Chicago.

**Rates on cocoanut oil.**—A brief and argument has been filed for the Director General in the case of Wilson & Co., Inc., of Tennessee, vs. Director General, et al., Docket No. 12247, contending that the rates on cocoanut oil from San Francisco to Chattanooga and from there to eastern points, are not reasonable.

**Rates and weights on livestock.**—In the case of the Texas Livestock Shippers' Protective League et al., vs. Director General as agent, St. Louis-Southwestern Rwy. Company of Texas, Docket No. 12757, relating to rates and weights on livestock between points in Texas, C. L. Barnes et al., and Jess Carter et al., have been allowed to intervene. The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway, the M. K. & T. Rwy. Company of Texas, and C. E. Schaff, Receiver, and St. L. S. F. & T. Rwy. Company have been made additional parties defendant.

### PERISHABLE FREIGHT DOCKET.

The subjects listed below will be given consideration by the National Perishable Freight Committee at an emergency hearing to be held at Committee headquarters, room 1404 Pontiac Building, 542 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, June 24th, 1921, commencing at 10 A. M., Chicago local time (9 A. M. standard time). Interested parties are invited to express their views before the Committee. Those desiring to present their views in writing will forward same to E. S. Briggs, Chairman, in sufficient time to insure receipt not later than the date above mentioned.

#### Description:

Subject No. 300: \*Charges E. St. Louis vs. St. Louis to Central Western points. (To remove rate inconsistencies.) (1011-1)

Subject No. 302: †Refrigeration charges from points on the Louisiana Southern Ry. to interstate points. (Advances proposed account increase in cost of ice at points on the Louisiana Southern Ry.) (1597)

Subject No. 309: †Fruits, vegetables and melons, L. C. L. (individual cars). (Extending application Rule 260 as to territory and also making provision for charges account deficit in weight.) (260)

Subject No. 310: †Refrigeration charges on vegetables from Texas to interstate points. (Realignment of rates to remove inconsistencies.) (1041-6)

Subject No. 233: †Attendants in charge of shipments of imported eggs. (Question of providing free transportation to attendants in charge of imported shipments of eggs moving under protective service covered by Section 5, Perishable Protective Tariff No. 1, Fairbanks' 1. C. C. No. 6. (512-3)

Subject No. 364: †Handling shipments of citrus fruit in refrigerator cars, half tank icing. (Tariff clarification.) (255)

\*Docketed by shipper.

†Docketed by carrier.

### CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Sales of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a week and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 9, 1921.

		Sales—			Top price good steers		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		June 9, 1920.	June 2.	June 9.	1920.	June 2.	June 2.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,395	4,485	4,586	\$ 9.00	\$15.75	\$ 9.25	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	635	782	545	9.50	16.00	9.25	
Montreal (E. End)	443	819	385	9.50	16.00	9.25	
Winnipeg	1,220	1,932	1,137	8.00	16.50	8.50	
Calgary	1,140	1,703	958	6.50	15.00	7.40	
Edmonton	614	322	386	7.00	13.00	7.50	

		Sales—			Top price good calves		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		June 9, 1920.	June 2.	June 9.	1920.	June 2.	June 2.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,387	1,615	1,892	\$12.50	\$18.50	\$12.00	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,598	2,540	1,867	8.00	16.00	6.25	
Montreal (E. End)	1,120	1,947	995	8.00	16.00	6.25	
Winnipeg	312	392	156	12.50	14.00	12.00	
Calgary	45	69	15	10.00	15.50	9.50	
Edmonton	40	59	13	9.00	17.00	10.00	

### CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Sales of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending June 9, 1921, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a week and a year ago:

		Sales—			Top price selects—		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		June 9, 1920.	June 2.	June 9.	1920.	June 2.	June 2.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,095	5,500	6,190	\$ 9.75	\$19.50	\$ 9.00	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,265	1,464	1,068	10.50	20.50	10.50	
Montreal (E. End)	473	1,166	571	10.50	20.50	10.50	
Winnipeg	2,242	4,016	1,321	9.25	19.50	10.50	
Calgary	875	980	1,117	8.50	21.75	10.00	
Edmonton	456	388	445	8.00	21.50	9.25	

### CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Sales of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for good lambs, compared to a week and a year ago, are reported by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending June 9, 1921, as follows:

		Sales—			Top price good lambs		
		Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Same week ending	Week ending
		June 9, 1920.	June 2.	June 9.	1920.	June 2.	June 2.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	2,337	1,351	1,886	\$18.50	\$21.00	\$18.50	
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	755	465	968	*13.00	20.00	*13.00	
Montreal (E. End)	421	511	446	*13.00	20.00	*13.00	
Winnipeg	197	397	47	11.00	15.00	11.00	
Calgary	338	...	442	9.75	...	12.00	
Edmonton	...	...	185	...	...	...	

\*Spring lambs.

## Horses or Motor Trucks?

### Mr. Packer:

You are entitled to, and may expect to receive, from the Committee on Local Deliveries, as a result of your membership in the Institute of American Meat Packers, a frank, honest, unbiased report upon the cost of delivery with either horses or motor trucks.

This committee, composed of experts employed by the packers, whose duty it is to study the important subject of local delivery costs, is preparing very valuable reports, based on actual facts, for members of the Institute.

### For Instance—

Have you a delivery cost system?

Have you a transportation efficiency chart showing the importance in figuring cost of:

Organization	Garaging	Dispatching	Maintenance of Horses,
Maintenance motors	Painting	Overloading	Wagons and Harness
Lubrication	Cost per mile	Speeding	Feed
Personal equation	Operating	Body design	Harness
Repairs	Scheduling	Accidents	Wagon repairs
Fires	Routing	Costs per cwt.	Wagon painting
Fuel			

### Also if you would know

The cost per cwt. in different cities.

Cost of operating trucks of various capacities.

Cost of operating horses and wagons of various capacities.

Radii in which each is most efficient in different locations and under different conditions.

Delivery cost is a most important item. Some interesting and startling facts will be compiled in time for the great Annual Convention to be held at the Drake Hotel, Chicago, August 8, 9 and 10.

Three busy business days, where there will be summarized the splendid work of the Institute's committees for the year.

Any one report or any one session will more than repay you for what it costs to come.

A record crowd is coming.

### 14th Annual Convention—August 8, 9, 10—Chicago, Ill.

Send your reservations at once to Secretary C. B. Heinemann and be assured of a cool, comfortable room in the magnificent new Drake Hotel on the shore of Lake Michigan.

## INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

22 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill.

Watch this space next week for facts concerning the work of another important committee.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

Harry E. Swan plans to build a sausage factory at Glens Falls, N. Y.

Lomax Brothers have begun the erection of a new slaughterhouse at McArthur, O.

A slaughterhouse is being erected in connection with the state asylum at Anoka, Minn.

Dimitt Brothers Company, Kokomo, Ind., has changed its name to the Kokomo Packing Company.

The Knoxville Fertilizer Company has been organized at Knoxville, Tenn., with a capital of \$150,000.

Walter J. Lloyd and others will organize a company to operate a \$300,000 fertilizer plant at Stuart, Fla.

Roy C. McCracken is interested in establishing a packinghouse and cold storage plant at Orlando, Fla.

The Standard Fertilizer Company has been incorporated at Centerville, Tex., with a capital of \$480,000.

The Watts Soap Company has been incorporated at Oakland, Calif., and will establish a \$250,000 plant in Berkeley.

The new county abattoir at Coldwater, Mich., has been officially opened. The abattoir was constructed and is owned by William Houghtaling.

The plant of the Punxsutawney Beef & Provision Company at Punxsutawney, Pa., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$70,000.

W. J. Linwood and others, including many Colfax county cattlemen, are plan-

ning the erection of a packinghouse at Paton, N. M.

Fire practically destroyed the Crescent Packing Company's plant at Indianapolis, Ind., recently, causing a loss which will reach approximately \$75,000. About half of the loss is covered by insurance.

The Sonnenberg Sausage Company has been incorporated at Milwaukee, Wis., with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are John P. Schneider, John Pandl and John L. Sonnenberg.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., the week beginning June 20.

Paul F. Skinner has resigned as president of the Skinner Packing Company at Omaha, Nebr. The new million-dollar plant of the company at Omaha is being operated by the Dold Packing Company.

J. A. Johnson, representative of the Attorney General of Iowa, has resigned as co-receiver of the Midland Packing Company, Sioux City, Ia., and H. G. McMillan has been authorized to continue as sole receiver.

The Whitehall Meat Company has been incorporated at Whitehall, Mont., with a capital of \$20,000, of which \$12,000 is subscribed. The incorporators are W. D. Manlove, Robert Lautenbacher, Dora Manlove and Mary Lautenbacher.

The United Butchers' Fat Rendering Company of Jersey City, N. J., has purchased a site in Newark, N. J., where it

will erect a plant. The company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of \$150,000.

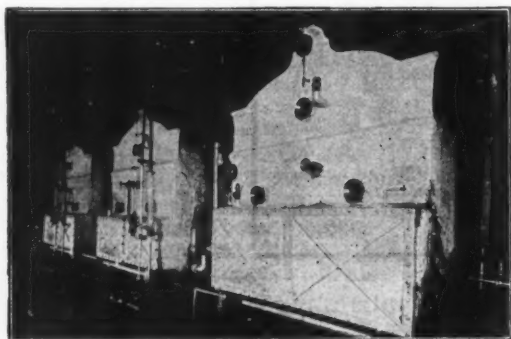
The Tucson Meat & Provision Company, Tucson, Ariz., has been reorganized upon a partnership basis and a number of improvements have been made in the way of new equipment. The partners in the reorganized company are W. H. Henderson, Dan J. Daly and John W. Norton.

The new plant of the Columbia Packing Company at Snohomish, Wash., has been opened for business. The plant and equipment represent an investment of over \$50,000. The officers of the company are: William Henry, president; Solon Holcomb, vice-president; Charles Holcomb, secretary; H. A. Broxson, manager.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Department, Washington, D. C., until 11 a. m., June 28, 1921, for furnishing the Marine Corps 30,000 pounds of hams, smoked, in half barrels, and 15,000 pounds of shoulders, smoked, in half barrels, for delivery to the Depot of Supplies, Marine Corps, Naval Operating Base, Hampton Roads, Va.

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Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.



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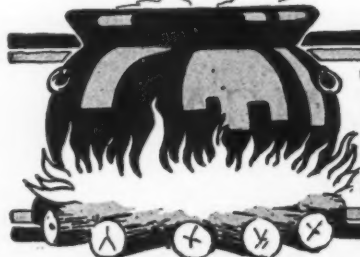
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# EVAPORATORS

## THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Chicago and New York

Official Organ Institute of American  
Meat Packers and the American  
Meat Packers' Trade and  
Supply Association

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### AN END OR A MEANS?

With the passage by the Senate on  
Thursday of the Haugen bill, the whole  
matter of so-called "packer legislation"  
seems to have come to a head. Since the  
bill already had been passed by the  
House, the formal enactment of the law  
now awaits only the signature of the Pres-  
ident. Packers no doubt feel themselves  
the victims of an injustice. They realize  
keenly that of all industries meat packing  
least deserved regulatory legislation de-  
signed to safeguard industrial service to  
the public. They know, and government  
records show, that their industry is and  
long has been serving the public at a  
smaller rate of compensation than any  
other large, essential group of businesses.

Efforts to show excessive profits on the  
part of meat packers succeeded only in  
bringing out the fact that the packers'  
profit rate is so small as to be almost  
incredible were it not officially authenti-  
cated.

Although packers realize that there was  
no justification for any law in further  
regulation of their industry, yet possibly  
they feel that one good purpose may be  
accomplished by the enactment of the bill  
—a purpose referred to by Thomas E.  
Wilson, President of the Institute of Amer-  
ican Meat Packers, as the only construc-  
tive possibility in legislation—the correc-  
tion and obliteration of the prejudice  
against the packers, carefully fostered by  
agitators and now still existing in some  
quarters.

In other words, the passage of the Hau-  
gen bill may give meat packers a chance  
to go ahead with their business unhin-  
dered. In the past they have been di-  
verted from their real tasks by the neces-  
sity of dealing constantly with inspired  
agitation and unjust criticism. It is to be  
hoped that they now will have an oppor-  
tunity to devote their whole time to their  
complicated businesses, and that the at-  
mosphere of suspicion which organized  
propagandists have thrown around the  
industry will be dissipated.

The legislation, however, will be devoid  
of constructive value unless it results in  
the bringing about of a better feeling, in  
co-operation between the various factors  
making up the meat and livestock in-  
dustry.

### RAILROAD GOOD FAITH

Much criticism has been justly directed  
to those who, for various reasons, urge the  
retention of state control over certain  
phases of railroad operation. Perhaps no  
industry has so consistently urged this as  
the livestock industry. They were among  
the first to support the appointment of  
state commissions, long before we had

an interstate commission, and they have  
constantly opposed the organized effort to  
abolish all state control of the railroads.

There has just come to attention a case  
where a southwestern railroad—the San  
Antonio & Aransas Pass—has taken a  
position which amply justifies the attitude  
of the livestock representatives, and shows  
that shippers must insist upon control  
which will insure them a square deal at all  
times.

A Texas packing firm shipped a car of  
livestock on which they were presented  
with a bill for bedding. The record showed  
that the old bedding had been used, and  
they quite naturally objected to paying for  
a service already paid for. The carrier  
insists upon the right to collect the charge,  
and sets up the argument that it is im-  
material that no new bedding was supplied.  
The tariff authorizes them to make a  
charge when a bedded car is furnished,  
hence they insist upon payment.

Obviously this carrier would never risk  
indictment by taking a similar position on  
interstate business, neither would it expect  
any jury to agree with its views on state  
traffic. It is making a practical demonstra-  
tion of the treatment the shippers might  
expect if deprived of protection.

Just so long as railroad officials refuse  
to play the game square and aboveboard,  
they will deserve little sympathy or sup-  
port from those who pay the freight. Let  
the carriers who insist they will be fair  
to all give some evidence of the honesty of  
their intentions.

### SAVE UNLOADING COST

The Interstate Commerce Commission  
announces that oral argument will be  
heard July 7, 1921 on the live stock loading  
and unloading case officially known as  
Omaha Packing Company, et al. vs Atchi-  
son Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company,  
et al.

This case was filed in behalf of a num-  
ber of packers operating in various parts  
of the country and an attack was made on  
the tariffs of the carriers which provided  
free delivery on live stock received at  
Public Stock Yards without making simi-  
lar provision in case the shipment was  
destined to a packing house.

This was the result of a strict interpre-  
tation of the 1920 Transportation Act as  
amended Feb. 28, 1921. The new law made  
it obligatory upon the carriers to receive  
and deliver stock at public markets. The  
complaint alleged that the railroad service  
was the same in both cases and a tenta-  
tive report of the Commission agreed with  
them, ordering the discrimination removed.

If this report is finally adopted it will  
mean that packers will be in a position  
to collect the cost of their unloading from  
the carriers.

# PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

## EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Wilson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc.; Geo. M. Foster, general superintendent John Morrell & Co.; Sioux Falls, S. D., and J. J. Cuff, general manager Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

## HANDLING OFFAL AT SMALL PLANT.

An official connected with a small municipal abattoir in a Southern town writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We have a small municipal abattoir here and kill about 1000 head of cattle weighing about 600-700 lbs. gross, and about 1000 head of hogs weighing about 150 lbs. gross. All cheek meat is trimmed for sausage, the contents of stomachs of cattle being dumped out, the remainder of the offal is put in rendering tank, including the blood, and cooked from steam pressure until the bones can be mashed up by stepping on them with your foot. The water and grease are drained from tank, the remainder, or the tankage, is fed to hogs on the ground.

The hogs don't consume anything like all the tankage. The part of tankage they don't consume is used for fertilizer on the ground where hogs leave it.

What is the feeding value of tankage in money as consumed by our hogs, and what is the fertilizer value as it is left and plowed under about once a month?

Is there a better way of disposing of tankage, without increasing expense, than I have outlined? Corn is fed in addition to tankage. Additional information will be appreciated.

Answering this inquiry the Committee on Packinghouse Practice says:

**F. C. ROGERS**  
BROKER

**Provisions**

Philadelphia Office:  
267 North Front Street

New York Office:  
431 West 14th Street

In reply wish to say that in a small municipal abattoir, handling one thousand head of cattle a year and one thousand head of hogs per year, they are pretty well in line. Cheek meat trimmed for sausage is standard practice.

The dumping out of the stomachs of the cattle and the remainder of the offal being put in the rendering tank is standard practice.

The cooking of the blood in with the balance of the offal is bad, providing any of the offal contains fat. It would be much better to cook the blood separately in an open tank with live steam, as blood can be cooked in a coagulated form in seventeen minutes, and then can be mixed in with the tankage. Cooking this blood in a rendering tank with the offal certainly discolors the grease and makes a very poor product.

The method of feeding tankage to the hogs is an economical measure, but it seems too bad that they do not raise sufficient hogs to use up all the tankage, as the part of the tankage that the hogs do not consume is left on the ground for fertilizer and is of practically no value, if the ground is not used for farming purposes.

The information they give is so meager that we cannot intelligently answer their question. We do not know what percentage of the garbage is consumed. The only answer we can make would be that the feeding value of the tankage in money depends entirely on the percentage consumed and the selection made by the animal when feeding. Our opinion would be that the residue would be only fairly valuable as a fertilizer and even then of no value unless, as stated above, the ground was used for farming purposes. Garbage tankage decomposes rather slowly in soil, and is not considered a first-class fertilizer.

## PACKINGHOUSE SEWAGE.

A packer in Texas had been having trouble with the authorities concerning his sewage disposal and had made every effort to secure the best results. In answer to an inquiry as to the purification of packinghouse sewage to a condition to permit its drainage into a navigable stream, the following statement was made by Chairman Harding of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice:

The question of packinghouse sewerage is one that has occupied the attention of packers and sanitary engineers for a number of years. The Imhoff septic tank system, the Emscher septic tank system and the Miles treatment tanks have been the methods used in municipalities for a number of years, none of them being very successful. In the most cases, they were put out of business by rain storms. They were ineffective under certain conditions and they usually required immense sprinkling filter beds, in order to operate successfully. In addition, they were vile smelling, fly-breeding places, that were of considerable annoyance to the people that resided within any distance of the place.

The above methods were all tried by packers on packinghouse sewerage, and found to be unsuccessful. The average city sewerage runs 161 to 350 parts of

solids per million gallons of water, while the packinghouse sewerage is much more concentrated, running from 1,000 to 3,000 parts solids per million gallons of water and therefore offering a much more difficult proposition.

About five years ago the activated sludge method was conceived, and considerable experimental work has been done in the larger packing plants in Milwaukee and Cleveland, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that this method is successful in handling not only human sewerage but industrial waste, including the waste from packing houses.

The writer remembers distinctly that in the city of Houston, Tex., they have the modern activated sludge method of sewerage disposal, that is very favorably known throughout the United States. We understand that the sewerage disposal plant in Houston purifies the water, but no attempt is being made to recover the sludge for commercial fertilizer. This makes it a very expensive operation, because the fertilizer recovered covers considerable of the cost of operation. The two more widely-known types of sewerage treatment plants are located as follows:

First—The activated sludge plant at Houston, Texas.

Second—The Imhoff system at Dallas, Texas.

The inquirers can make a visit to each one of the plants and decide which one they care to put in. Without speaking officially, however, the writer would respectfully suggest that the inquirer so far as possible avoid putting in a sewerage plant, because none of the sewerage disposal plants throughout the United States of America are considered successful.

## WHAT IS A GRUBBY HIDE?

The following inquiry comes from a packer in Ohio:

In our vicinity there is a difference in opinion of what constitutes a grubby hide. Hide buyers contend that one grub makes a No. 2 hide, while some of our local packers claim it takes five grubs to make a No. 2. We will appreciate it greatly if you can give us the proper information in this matter.

The standard of delivery in the large packing market for grubs is on a five-grub selection to make a No. 2. Also smaller packers in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and out in Iowa follow the big packer outline in delivering their stock to buyers on a basis of five grubs to make a No. 2 hide.

The majority of the smaller packers throughout the country, however, deliver their hides on what is termed a country basis, which would mean a hide containing one grub is a No. 2, as this seems to be the standard practice in the majority of the smaller concerns. It is our understanding that the matter of delivery on these outside smaller packer lots is determined at the time purchase is made, as to the basis of grubbing. In other words, at the time the purchase is made the small packer agrees with the buyer whether one grub will make a No. 2 or five grubs will make a No. 2.

*Do you need a good Packinghouse Superintendent or Foreman?*

Now is the time to get him—through the "WANTED" Page of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Send advertisements either to Chicago or New York office.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Prices Steadier—Less Pressure—Live Stock Demand Fair—Distribution Steady.**

A feature in the market has been a steadier tone in products and a somewhat better tone in livestock. The actual improvement in livestock from the low point has not been material but there seems to be a somewhat better feeling in the market although rises are not being held without some evidence of pressure. The receipts of hogs at the six principal markets last week showed a sharp increase over the preceding week, amounting to 480,000 compared with 313,000 the preceding week and 457,000 last year. There was also an increase in the receipts of cattle of 33,000 head for the week and an increase in the receipts of sheep of 44,000 for the week.

The larger movement was partly the result of the better prices and also of a disposition to take advantage of the previous rally in the livestock market. The situation is showing a somewhat better tone as a whole but this improvement is not enough to be a real factor in the situation. The average price of hogs last week was only 15c over the low of the season and was \$3.40 below the last ten years average.

The weight of the hogs coming to market seems to be fairly good. The weights at the eleven leading markets for the month of May averaged from 187 lbs. low to 260 lbs. high, compared with 246 lbs. high and 184 lbs. low last year. The average weights for the month of May were heavier than at any time in the past four years for the corresponding month.

In connection with this the report of the Bureau of Markets for the month of April and four months this year and last shows that the average weights of hogs are better than a year ago. The average dressed weight for April on 3,003,000 hogs was 173.65 lbs. against 167.29 lbs. last year for 2,590,000 hogs killed. The production of dressed product during the month of April

was 521,000,000 lbs. of product against 433,315,000 lbs. last year. This was a gain of 88,000,000 lbs. in the total dressed products for the month.

The total however for the four months is only slightly more than last year, due to the fact that the total number of hogs killed in the four months was 14,197,000 against 14,254,000 a year ago. The total product produced was 2,464,000,000 against 2,440,000,000 a year ago. The figures on the slaughter of cattle show an average dressed weight of 538.31 lbs. against 598.35 lbs. last year. The average live weight was 1,012.74 lbs. for cattle and 136.82 lbs. for calves. The total amount of product produced for the month was 318,000,000 lbs., a decrease of 63,000,000 lbs. for last year. Since January 1 the total products produced has been 1,302,000,000 lbs., a decrease of 202,000,000 lbs. compared with a year ago. The figures on sheep and lambs show a production for the four months of 169,000,000 lbs., an increase of 35,000,000 lbs. over last year, so that the total products of cattle, calves, hogs and sheep for the four months has been 4,044,000,000 lbs. compared with 4,299,000,000 lbs. last year.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture in this month's Crop Reporter gives a statement of movement of live stock on and off the farm from which it makes the deduction that farmers are slowly building up their herds after the heavy reductions of last year. The number of hogs on farms increased from Jan. 1 to May 1, 21.9% compared with an increase of 18.3 last year. This increase is due not so much to increase in births as to the decrease in the movement from the farm. The number of cattle on farms is increased 5.7% compared with an increase of 2% a year ago. The number of calves born was however 4.4% less than last year. The net movement from the farm has decreased. In both cases the figures would seem to show that the increase in stocks has been due to the unwillingness of the farmers to take the lower prices. This is rather easily understood. The May 15th average farm price of live stock compared with 1913 was only 109, while the high price

reached since that time was 222, in July 1919. The decline in the price of live stock of practically 50% from the high point show that the present average is only 9 points higher than the average for 1914 and shows that the farmers have good reason for being discouraged.

This is further shown in an analysis of the relative farm prices of different farm commodities compared with other commodities as based upon the report of the Bureau of Labor. The present price of farm products shows a percentage of only 63 in its relation to other commodities compared with a base average of 100 in 1913. At the high point, farm commodities showed a relative position of 122 or 22 points over the 1913 base, while now they show a percentage of only 63 or 37 points under the 1913 base.

The Chicago mid-month stock statement showed another large increase in lard supplies. The table below gives the full stocks:

Chicago mid-month provision stocks:	June 14, '21	May 31, '21	June 14, '20
Pork, bbls. ....	4,237	5,252	192,065
Lard, new, lbs. ....	96,496,433	88,466,887	76,920,219
Lard, other, lbs. ....	9,884,437	8,653,747	11,720,709
Total .....	106,380,870	97,120,634	88,630,928
Short Ribs, lbs. ....	7,782,533	7,709,851	15,370,071

**PORK**—The market was dull, but values were steadily held, with the better feeling in the west. At New York mess was quoted at \$24@24.50, family \$30@33, and short clears \$22@24.50. At Chicago mess was quoted at \$19.

**LARD**—A slight improvement in domestic trade was reported, and there were further claims of export business in lard. The undertone of the market was firmer, at any rate, but stocks at Chicago increased nine million pounds the first half of this month, and now total over 106,000,000 lbs. At New York prime western was quoted at 10.75@10.85c, middle western 10c@10.10. New York City 9½@9½c, refined to the continent 11.60c. South American 11.85c, Brazil kegs 12.85c, and compound lard 9½c. At Chicago regular lard was 12½c under July, loose lard quoted at 90c under, and leaf lard quoted at 8½c per lb.

**BEEF**—The market was dull and about steady, the warmer weather curtailing demand. At New York mess was quoted at \$12@13, packet \$13@15, family \$16@17, and extra India mess \$21@23.

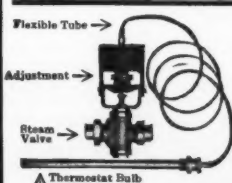
SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

## Exact Temperature Control Essential to Proper Hog Dehairing

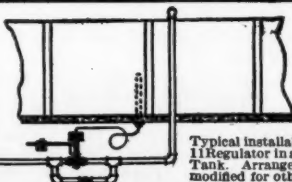
By keeping the temperature in the scalding tank at an unvarying and proper degree you will eliminate mutilation or cutting of the skins. It is an easy matter to allow the water to get too hot by hand regulation.

## Powers Automatic Thermostatic Regulators

These automatic machines keep the temperature at the proper degree. They control the heat with unvarying accuracy because the thermostatic bulb which is immersed in the water is sensitive to all temperature variations. Powers Regulators are simple to install and insure uniform temperature without further attention. They protect the quality of your product and conserve the time and labor of your employees.



**The Powers Regulator No. 11**  
Entirely automatic. Reliable. Accurate. Can be set for any desired temperature and varied at will within a range of 40 degrees. Easily applied. Put thermostat bulb in liquid to be controlled and valve in steam supply.



Typical installation of the No. 11 Regulator in a Hog Scalding Tank. Arrangement may be modified for other conditions.

**The Powers Regulator Co.**  
Specialists in Automatic Heat Control

2725 Greenview Ave., Chicago  
964 Architects Bldg., New York  
575 Boston Wharf Bldg., Boston

The Canadian Powers Regulator Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., Canada

(1406A)

## Packinghouse By-Products Markets

### Blood.

Chicago, June 16, 1921.

Not enough business was done in blood at Chicago this week to establish a market. Sellers were not inclined to force their offerings on the market and buyers are still in the waiting mood. One round lot of South American ground blood sold at \$2.50 c. i. f. Baltimore, and another lot was held firmly at \$2.75. A goodly sized lot of unground concentrated was offered at \$2.50 delivered Chicago over June, July and August, and best counter bid was \$2.00.

	Unit Ammonia
Ground .....	\$2.50@2.60
Crushed and unground .....	2.15@2.35
Ground concentrated tankage .....	2.25@2.35
Unground concentrated tankage .....	2.00@2.15

### Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

Sellers and buyers were too wide apart in their price views this week to permit trading to any extent. A further drop in the price of 60% protein digester hog tankage weakened the position of buyers, and there was a nominal drop of 25c per unit ammonia in the price range. However, sellers sat steady in the boat and did not force even their immediate or near future stocks on the market. The buyer who was in the market last week for a good sized slice of unground and crushed material withdrew.

	Unit Ammonia
Ground, 11½-12% ammonia .....	\$2.00@2.10
Unground, 10-11% ammonia .....	1.75@1.90
Unground, 7-9% ammonia .....	1.35@1.65

### Fertilizer Tankage Materials.

Business in this line continued meager indeed. Southern buyers continued conspicuous by their absence. Pacific coast buyers were bidding prices that sellers would not concede. A contract on unground 10% goods over July and August was consummated at \$1.60 basis Toronto freight. A round lot of unground, testing about 9%, brought \$2.00 f. o. b. Baltimore. A good sized lot of South American high grade ground tankage brought \$2.50 c. i. f. Baltimore. There is promise that the situation will be greatly clarified at the national fertilizer convention, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., next week. Rough, low grade unground tankage is a drug on the market at \$1.00 per unit delivered Chicago. Some desirable unground bone tankage sold at \$10 per ton. Hoof meal was offered at \$2.00 per unit, with best counter bid \$1.85. Three tanks of liquid stick brought \$1.10 per unit delivered Chicago. Hair tankage and garbage tankage were offered without buyers.

	Unit Ammonia
High grade ground, 10-11% ammonia .....	\$1.85@2.00
Lower grade ground, 6-9% ammonia .....	1.50@1.75
High grade unground .....	1.60@1.75
Medium grade unground .....	1.35@1.50
Low grade and country rend, unground .....	1.00@1.25
Bone tankage, unground .....	1.50@1.75
Hoof meal .....	1.85@2.00
Liquid stick .....	1.00@1.25
Hair tankage, dry, unground .....	1.25@1.50
Garbage tankage, unground .....	1.00@1.25

### Bone Meals.

Sales were limited this week and confined chiefly to raw bone meal in bags at \$28 and steamed bone meal in bags at \$23, all basis Chicago freight.

	Per Ton.
Raw bone meal .....	\$25.00@28.00
Steamed, ground .....	22.00@25.00
Steamed, unground .....	18.00@20.00
Grinding hogs, pig toes, waste bones .....	20.00@25.00

### Cracklings.

One fancy lot of soft pressed pure cracklings brought \$45 per ton, buyer's works at Chicago, and a hard pressed lot \$40

seller's works at Chicago, shipment over the next three months as accumulated. Beef cracklings continued in limited demand at the lowest prices of the year thus far.

	Per Ton.
Pork, according to grease and quality .....	\$40.00@45.00
Beef, according to grease and quality .....	30.00@35.00

### Glue and Gelatine Stocks.

Sinews and pizzels again sold on a three-months' contract basis at mostly \$22 basis Chicago freight. Hide trimmings were a drug on the market. Most buyers of gelatine stocks stated they were out of the market, claiming that they had sufficient quantities to carry them along over the next thirty to sixty days.

	Per Ton.
Calf stock .....	\$80.00@100.00
Edible pig skin strips .....	50.00@ 55.00
Rejected manufacturing bones .....	40.00@ 45.00
Horn piths .....	25.00@ 30.00
Cattle jaw, skulls and knuckles .....	22.00@ 24.00
Junk and hotel kitchen bones .....	15.00@ 17.00
Hog, calf and sheep bones .....	17.00@ 19.00
Sinews, pizzels and hide trimmings .....	20.00@ 22.00
Sheep trimmings .....	10.00@ 12.00

### Horns, Hoofs and Mfg. Bones.

Sellers and buyers were too wide apart in their views to permit only a small business in this department of the trade this week. However, quotations are nominally steady at the following range:

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns .....	\$175.00@200.00
No. 2 horns .....	125.00@150.00
No. 3 horns .....	50.00@ 75.00
Hoofs, black .....	25.00@ 30.00
Hoofs, striped .....	30.00@ 35.00
Hoofs, white .....	35.00@ 40.00
Round shin bones, heaves .....	55.00@ 60.00
Round shin bones, lights .....	45.00@ 50.00
Flat shin bones, heaves .....	47.50@ 52.50
Flat shin bones, lights .....	40.00@ 45.00
Thigh bones, heaves .....	52.50@ 57.50
Thigh bones, lights .....	45.00@ 50.00

### Hog Hair.

There was practically no business in hog hair this week. Most bids on a basis of 1c per pound f. o. b. production points for both coil and field dried, while processed winter was held at 4¼c per pound basis Chicago freight, with buyers talking around 4c.

### Pig Skin Strips.

It was a nominal trade in pig skin strips this week. Most sellers were asking 4@ 4½c basis Chicago freight, and buyers were indifferent at 3½@4c for prime No. 1 grades. No. 2's and No. 3's for tanning purposes are unsaleable at this time.

### PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 15, 1921.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 26@30c; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 22c; 10@12 lbs., 21c; 12@14 lbs., 20c; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 18c; 10@12 lbs., 17c; 12@14 lbs., 16c; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 15c; 12@14 lbs., 14½c; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 14c; 8@10 lbs., 15c; 10@12 lbs., 14c; 12@14 lbs., 13c; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 13c; 12@14 lbs., 12c; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 22½c; 10@12 lbs., 21½c; 12@14 lbs., 20½c; dressed hogs, 13½c; city steam lard, 9½c; compound, 9@9½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 23c; 10@12 lbs., 22c; 12@14 lbs., 21c; 14@16 lbs., 19c; skinned shoulders, 14c; boneless butts, 21c; Boston butts, 15c; lean trimmings, 11c; regular trimmings, 7c; spare-ribs, 9@10c; neck ribs, 4c; kidneys, 4c; livers, 2c; tails, 9c; pig tongues, 9c.

### GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 14.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 2@10 lbs. avg., 19½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 19½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 19½c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 20½c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 20½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 21c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 20½c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 19½c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 20c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 22c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 22c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 23¼c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 23¼c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 23c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 22½c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 22c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 24c; 16@18 lbs. avg., 23¼c; 18@20 lbs. avg., 23¼c; 20@22 lbs. avg., 23c; 22@24 lbs. avg., 22½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 11½c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 10½c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 12¼c; 6@8 lbs. avg., 11½c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 11c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 10½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 22c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 18c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13½@14c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 12c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 20c; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17c; 10@12 lbs. avg., 15c; 12@14 lbs. avg., 13c; 14@16 lbs. avg., 12½c.

### MEAT SUPPLIES AT PHILADELPHIA.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughter under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending June 10, 1921, with comparisons:

Western dressed meats:	This week.	Last week.
Steers, carcasses .....	2,085	2,078½
Cows, carcasses .....	607	482½
Bulls, carcasses .....	121	102
Veal, carcasses .....	2,031	1,833
Lamb, carcasses .....	5,869	5,401
Mutton, carcasses .....	2,381	3,017
Pork, lb. ....	300,647	401,118
Local slaughters:		
Cattle .....	2,598	1,982
Calves .....	2,030	2,376
Sheep .....	9,161	6,659
Hogs .....	18,770	14,659

### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Exports of provisions from the Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending June 11, 1921, with comparisons:

	Week ended June 11, 1921.	Week ended June 12, 1920.	From Nov. 1, 1920, to June 11, 1921.
United Kingdom .....	155	112	1,485
Continent .....	50	112	14,431
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	825	112	2,910
West Indies .....	3,131	112	11,818
B. N. A. Colonies .....	1,163	894	894
Other countries .....	74	531	531
Total .....	205	5,305	32,009

### BACON AND HAMS, LBS.

	5,400,700	9,552,650	240,493,700
United Kingdom .....	5,400,700	9,552,650	240,493,700
Continent .....	2,976,000	7,729,500	98,419,700
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	267,703	639,703	639,951
West Indies .....	1,834,367	9,250,240	9,250,240
B. N. A. Colonies .....	59,502	165,002	165,002
Other countries .....	158,541	505,958	505,958
Total .....	8,376,700	19,002,503	349,471,617

### LARD, LBS.

	4,648,700	4,590,400	196,141,392
United Kingdom .....	4,648,700	4,590,400	196,141,392
Continent .....	8,508,580	5,952,600	292,770,835
So. and Cent. Amer. ....	712,030	1,065,449	1,065,449
West Indies .....	1,902,128	7,677,298	7,677,298
B. N. A. Colonies .....	276,867	47,447	47,447
Other countries .....	1,347,112	188,176	188,176
Total .....	13,217,280	14,781,146	497,920,593

### RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, lbs.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
From—			
New York .....	205	6,719,700	12,134,280
Boston .....	308,000	100,000	100,000
Philadelphia .....	38,000	38,000	38,000
Montreal .....	1,349,000	945,000	945,000
Total, week .....	205	8,376,700	13,217,280
Previous week .....	100	15,821,500	20,341,816
Two weeks ago .....	924	9,650,522	14,458,407
Cor. week, 1920 .....	5305	19,002,513	14,781,146

Comparative summary of aggregate exports, in lbs., from Nov. 1, 1920, to June 11, 1921.

	1920 to 1921.	1919 to 1920.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork .....	6,413,800	5,794,000	619,800	
Bacon .....				
Hams .....	349,474,617	698,694,062		349,219,445
Lard .....	497,920,593	386,788,087	111,132,506	

# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW**—The market continued fairly active, but the undertone was weaker, with offerings rather liberal, and consumers not interested except at concessions. Within the past week sales were reported of nearly a million pounds of city special, loose, at 4½c, these transactions being followed by sales of close to a half million pounds at 4¼c. The market compared with a week ago was about ¼c net lower. Very little is doing or heard of Australian tallow, while South American tallow here is inactive, presumably on account of the weakness in the domestic market. The advance in lard and steadiness in cotton oil was without influence on tallow, and even at the reduced levels, sentiment continues mixed, although present prices are generally looked upon as being out of line. At London prime Australian tallow was quoted at 40 shillings and good mixed Australian tallow at 36s. 6d.; At New York city tallow was quoted at 3¼c, special loose 4¼ and edible at 6¼; at Chicago packers No. 1 was quoted at 4½-4¾ and edible at 6@6¼.

**OLEO STEARINE**—The market the past week was dull and barely steady with prices nominally unchanged from a week ago. Renewed weakness in tallow more than offset the steadiness in cotton oil, while the dullness in the compound lard trade is against any material betterment of prices at the present time. At New York oleo was quoted at 7½c, and at Chicago at 7@7¼c.

**OLEO OIL**—The market was easier in the east, with demand rather slow, and influenced somewhat by the easy tone in oleo-stearine, but was steady in the west. Important trade was lacking. At New York extra oleo oil was quoted at ten cents, and at Chicago 10@10½c.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

**LARD OIL**—The market was dull and steady. Demand was small, but the better tone in pure lard has brought about some change in sentiment. At New York edible was quoted at \$1@1.10 per gallon, winter strained 78@82c, extra No. 1 at 68@70c, No. 1 at 65@68c, No. 2 at 62@63c.

**NEATSFOT OIL**—The market was dull and about steady. Pure refined was quoted at New York at 77@80c per gallon, extra No. 1 at 72c, No. 1 at 68c and prime at 64c.

**GREASES**—The market continues exceptionally quiet, and in some quarters prices have been easier. At New York yellow and house were quoted at 3¼@3½c, brown at 3@3¼, and white 4¼@6¼c, according to grade. Exporters have been after choice white grease and are reported to have paid as much as 7¼ with sales of 4,000 to 5,000 bbls. reported. The weakness elsewhere in the grease situation continues against the market, and the foreign exchange situation is such that a large export trade is believed to be out of the question.

### CANADIAN LIVESTOCK IN MAY.

Sales of livestock at principal Canadian centers during the month of May, with comparisons, are reported by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as follows:

	CATTLE.		
	Sales	Month of May.	Month of April.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	28,354	25,247	21,908
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,976	2,307	2,816
Montreal (East End)	1,476	1,610	1,106
Winnipeg	6,593	5,538	8,244
Calgary	6,015	2,547	5,336
Edmonton	2,581	1,277	3,925

	CALVES.		
	Sales	Month of May.	Month of April.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	10,251	12,800	7,701
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	8,165	14,080	8,516
Montreal (East End)	4,818	8,912	4,956
Winnipeg	909	1,308	611
Calgary	87	155	199
Edmonton	128	282	171

	HOGS.		
	Sales	Month of May.	Month of April.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	28,720	29,570	19,734
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	9,128	5,562	7,298
Montreal (East End)	3,282	3,402	2,359
Winnipeg	8,058	10,654	9,114
Calgary	3,859	2,112	2,745
Edmonton	2,367	2,007	2,959

	SHEEP.		
	Sales	Month of May.	Month of April.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	4,977	2,388	2,953
Montreal (Pt. St. Chs.)	1,843	883	575
Montreal (East End)	1,089	552	157
Winnipeg	501	297	154
Calgary	2,279	606	3,166
Edmonton	396	2	215

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### BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, for the week of June 4 to June 10, 1921:

	4.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Chicago	29¼	30¼	31	31	31	30¼	.....
New York	31	31½	32	32½	32½	32	+1½
Boston	31	31½	32½	33	33	32	+1½
Phila.	30¼	32½	32½	33	33	32	-½

Wholesale prices of carlots, fresh centralized butter, 90 score, at Chicago:

	29¼	30¼	31¼	31½	30¾	30½	+¼
Receipts of butter by cities, tubs:							

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1, 1921.	1920.
Chicago	59,927	49,029	60,043	1,022,228	881,808
New York	67,411	66,468	50,894	1,783,509	847,496
Boston	25,157	22,364	20,846	390,253	330,925
Phila.	12,626	11,125	10,293	295,810	250,437
Total	165,121	148,996	142,076	2,761,810	2,310,726

### Cold storage movement, lbs.:

	Into storage.	Out of storage.	On hand June 10, week, 1920.	Cor. day of
Chicago	420,600	40,170	8,129,026	4,679,396
New York	400,432	72,812	6,234,102	4,885,727
Boston	166,110	12,552	3,993,946	1,472,637
Philadelphia	147,420	9,720	1,359,260	1,178,315
Total	1,134,562	135,254	18,816,334	12,216,075

### CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 14, 1921.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 4¼@4½c lb.; 60% caustic soda, 3¼@4c lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 5@5¼c lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 2½@3c lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 2¾@3c lb.; talc, 1¼@2c lb.; sillex, \$20 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks of 2,000 lbs., 7@7½c lb.; yellow olive oil, \$1.40@1.50 gal.; Cochiti coconut oil, 12@12½c lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11@11½c lb.; cottonseed oil, 7¼@8c lb.; soya bean oil, 7¼@8c lb.; corn oil, 8@8½c lb.; peanut oil in bbls., deodorized, 10@10¼c lb.; crude, 6@6½c lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 4¾c lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 12½@13c lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 9½@10c lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 8½c lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 16½@17c lb.; prime packers' grease, nominal, 3¼@4c lb.



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**MARGARIN CONVENTION PROGRAM.**

The second annual convention of the Institute of Independent Margarin Manufacturers will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 30 and July 1, with headquarters at the Hotel Traymore. Prospects are for a big attendance and an unusually interesting program. So far as completed, the list of speakers as reported by Dr. J. S. Abbott, secretary of the institute, is as follows:

"Refining Coconut Oil," Adolph W. Krebs, factory superintendent, Stevenson & Co., New York City.

"Freight and Express Charges," W. L. Ephlin, Ed. S. Vail Butterine Co., Chicago, Ill.

Address, Dr. C. L. Alsberg, chief, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Address, Louis N. Geldert, assistant to the president, Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, Washington, D. C.

"Comments on Laws Affecting Oleomargarine," W. C. Kirk, counsel, Armour & Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Principles of Co-operative Advertising," R. W. Levenhagen, vice-president, Glidden Nut Butter Co., Chicago, Ill.

"Chemistry and Its Relation to Margarin Manufacture," H. P. Trevithick, chief chemist, Bureau of Chemistry, New York Produce Exchange, New York City.

"A Vital Need of the Margarin Industry," James A. Flagg, Sweet-Nut Butter Co., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

"Outlook and Means of Increasing Margarin Consumption," Edward S. LaBart, director of publicity, Wilson & Co., Chicago, Ill.

In addition to the discussion of these subjects, an afternoon will be devoted to informal discussions of interest to margarin manufacturers. The subjects of such discussions will not be announced in the program. They will be in the nature of questions and answers. An opportunity will also be given to associate members of the institute to open discussions on any subjects of interest to them.

**TO HELP FOREIGN TRADE.**

The amendment to the Edge act providing that, after the initial payment of 25% on subscriptions to the capital stock of Edge-law corporations, subsequent payments may, with the consent of the Federal Reserve board, be paid in upon call of the boards of directors of such corporations, has passed the House of Representatives by a large majority. This amendment had previously passed the Senate.

It is believed that this amendment to the section of the Federal Reserve act under which the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation is being organized, will greatly facilitate the obtaining of subscriptions to the capital stock of the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation, and, so aid materially in bringing into existence, at the earliest possible moment, this essential instrumentality for the maintenance and development of America's foreign trade.

The amendment does away with that provision of the law which requires that, after initial payments of 25% of subscriptions to the capital stock of Edge law corporations, subsequent payments shall be in installments of at least 10% of the total amount of subscriptions, in 60-day periods.

**ACTION OF TEXAS CRUSHERS.**

At the recent convention of the Texas Cotton Seed Crusher's Association, the revised and codified trading rules, with some changes from the report sent out by the Rules Committee, were adopted and are to become effective August 1, 1921. This work, done in the Interstate Association, also at the suggestion of R. F. Crow, of Houston, then President of the Texas Association. It is one of the several big things for the industry accomplished under his administration.

A resolution was adopted commending the general aims of the Southern Tariff Association and authorizing a committee, with Ed Woodall, Hillsboro, chairman, to

solicit funds and individual approval from the mill men of Texas.

A resolution was adopted authorizing President-elect Bennett to appoint a committee to suggest a plan for changes that may be deemed advisable in the form of the state association and in the scope of its work. This committee is to make a report to be submitted to a general meeting of the Association to be held some date in July.

**MAY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.**

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of May, 1921, was 6,652,509 pounds uncolored and 184,204 pounds colored, a total of 6,836,713 pounds. This is 3,192,507 pounds less than the output for the preceding month and 9,968,342 pounds less than the same month a year ago.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1920 .....	16,805,055
June .....	10,966,000
July .....	11,964,237
August .....	12,685,269
September .....	14,716,785
October .....	14,576,115
November .....	14,792,920
December .....	12,654,194
January, 1921 .....	10,906,111
February .....	10,335,156
March .....	10,959,277
April .....	10,029,220
May .....	6,836,713

**APRIL MARGARIN STATISTICS.**

Margarin production in April, according to sources of material, as shown in the figures reported to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was as follows, with comparisons:

	April, 1920.	April, 1921.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
Uncolored Margarin:		
Exclusively animal .....	194,772	40,390
Exclusively vegetable .....	17,032,491	9,676,219
Animal and vegetable .....	13,750,680	9,034,132
Colored Margarin:		
Exclusively animal .....	4,558	710
Exclusively vegetable .....	359,044	235,640
Animal and vegetable .....	786,129	597,646
	32,127,674	19,584,737

**SOUTHERN MARKETS.****New Orleans.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
New Orleans, La., June 16, 1921.—Prime crude cottonseed oil shade easier; 5½¢ bid, 5.60¢ asked; stocks light. Seven per cent meal \$30.00; eight per cent meal \$32.00; loose hulls \$6.50; sacked hulls \$9.00, all short ton, f. o. b. interior points.

**Memphis.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)  
Memphis, Tenn., June 16, 1921.—Basis prime crude cottonseed oil steady, 5.65¢; good seven per cent meal nominally \$30.00; hulls \$6.50 loose, \$9.50 sacked.

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## VEGETABLE OILS

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Price Changes Small—Trade Inactive—  
Market Lacks Leadership—Sentiment  
Divided—Cash Trade Fair—Crude Tight  
—Cotton Crop Reports Favorable.

With sentiment on cottonseed oil very mixed, and with a disposition in evidence to await the developments in the July delivery, and more definite ideas as to the prospective cotton crop this season, trading in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week was at a minimum, and price changes, as a result, were unimportant. What small business took place was without influence one way or the other, and the trade as a whole was inclined to believe that until something of a radical nature occurs, price movements both ways will be confined to narrow limits.

Those looking at the market at the present time, and who are inclined to believe that the upturn from the season's low has been sufficient for the present at least, are not inclined to press the market on the breaks, while those who are bullish in sentiment do not support the market on the bulges, which makes for limited swings in the market.

There are important interests who have taken a stand for higher prices, based

more or less for the long pull, and who have put forth many arguments of a constructive character. The stand is taken that the season has been one of depressing news, and that all the unsatisfactory features have been discarded, and that from this time forward conditions will be more favorable as they develop, for a higher range of prices. These interests are not only influential in the speculative end of the trade, but are important factors in the refining and cash oil business.

It is pointed out that while cash trade throughout the present season has been reported poor, the actual consumption has run ahead of last year. As a result, owners of oil are being advised to hold it, and a bullish stand on the future market is believed to be the proper course, under prevailing conditions. The fact that the invisible supply is in consumers' and jobbers' hands, and that the large stocks are in the show windows—that is in manufacturers' hands, is dwelt upon. An important feature is considered the prospects for the new cotton crop, which is estimated at nine million bales maximum, which means a smaller supply of cotton oil next season, and these interests go so far as to state that should the demand continue on the same scale as for the past nine months, they hardly believe there will be sufficient cotton oil to go around the new season. The import duty on foreign oils is looked upon as placing the United States entirely dependent upon domestic cotton oil and pure lard for its edible fats and shortening, while Washington leg-

islation is expected to be entirely of a constructive nature, and one of the big features in the situation is considered the easier money market.

While these conditions do not meet the general ideas of the local trade, the possibilities of their becoming a factor in the way of price making have attracted considerable attention, and to say the least, this statement has checked speculative selling. No wild bull market is to be anticipated, but it is believed a moderate advance is in order. In addition to the above conditions, those working on the constructive side have the persistent tightness in crude oil in their favor, and a better lard market. Lard prices have shown considerable strength the past week, although lard stocks have continued to pile up, the supply at Chicago having increased about nine million pounds the first half of this month, and the present stock amounting to some 106,000,000 lbs., or what is believed to be a record stock for this time of the year. It is rather difficult to explain the continued increase in lard stocks and the heavy outward shipment, but nevertheless the lard is there, and according to many local provision men, it is very seldom that a weak lard market is witnessed when the packers are carrying big supplies.

Conditions are undoubtedly mixed, and there are good points in the situation against the upturns. The weakness in foreign exchange is against export business, while other oils, tallow, stearine and greases do not even show signs of a rally.

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Tallow the past week declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to new low levels; special loose selling at  $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. and the trade only taking hold when prices are cut. Oleo-stearine is heavy at the  $7\frac{1}{2}$ c level, undoubtedly influenced somewhat by the limited compound lard trade, while compound lard is affected by the closeness of compound and pure lard prices. New York city lard is now around  $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c, while the leading compound makers are asking  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The Census Bureau Report on cottonseed products was expected to show liberal consumption, small seed receipts, and less oil in the visible supply. Some interests now believe that the carry-over will be no larger this year than it was last, and some go so far as to intimate that they do not believe it will be as large as it was a year ago. There are many who cannot conceive bull markets in any commodity under the cutting of wages, lack of employment and the present business outlook, but nevertheless, no matter what the condition, supply and demand goes a long way toward making the price, and it is a certainty that the outlook for cotton oil supplies for the new season is no where near as bright as it has been for the past few years.

Cotton conditions have been fairly favorable, and some would not be surprised to see an improvement in cotton condition by next month's report, but at the same time these interests point out that the cotton condition in June is no criterion, as the crop has to go through the vicissitudes of the summer. In conservative quarters it is believed that eight to nine million bales will be the outside outturn this year, under favorable conditions. A better idea of the prospects, however, will be gained when the Government acreage figures are announced July 1st.

Taking a look at the tariff on imported oils, it is interesting to note that the imports of coconut oil during April were around thirty million pounds, and for the ten months 162,000,000 against 244,000,000 the same time last year; the imports of peanut oil in April were 47,589 gallons, against 2,809,000 gallons for the same month a year ago; the imports of soya bean oil during April were 7,032,000 lbs., and for ten months total 42,712,000, against 172,033,000 a year ago; the imports of palm oil in April were 1,239,000 lbs., and the total for ten months was 26,890,000, against 46,246,000 last year.

The remarkable falling off in imports can be easily seen, and while there is the prospect that domestic consumption has decreased somewhat for various reasons, it is a certainty that consumption has not fallen off to the extent that the imports have. A contention is made that at least part of the falling off in imports will have to be made up by the use of domestic cotton oil, and upon this fact is based ideas of materially increased domestic consumption, which would allow for a considerable falling off in exports, figuring that the foreign oils that came to the United States would now be diverted to England and the continent, and compete in a serious way with the American exports of cottonseed oil.

**COTTONSEED OIL.—Market transactions.****Thursday, June 9, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				740 a
June				740 a 775
July	1900	758 750	755 a	756
Aug.	100	770 770	750 a	770
Sept.	1800	775 770	773 a	777
Oct.	1300	785 780	780 a	782
Nov.				780 a 786
Dec.	100	785 785	783 a	785
Jan.	100	790 790	785 a	790
Total sales 5,700. Prime Crude S. E., 560 bid.				

**Friday, June 10, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				700 a
June				725 a 775
July	1600	750 747	750 a	751
Aug.				758 a 766
Sept.	2100	770 769	769 a	772
Oct.				773 a 780
Nov.				773 a 780
Dec.	1300	780 780	779 a	780
Jan.				780 a 787
Total sales 15,200. Prime Crude S. E., 560 sales.				

**Saturday, June 11, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				740 a
June				740 a 770
July	200	745 745	740 a	744
Aug.				750 a 755
Sept.	1500	765 762	761 a	762
Oct.	100	770 770	765 a	769
Nov.				765 a 772
Dec.	3200	779 775	774 a	775
Jan.				777 a 782
Total sales 5,400. Prime Crude S. E., 560-575 sales.				

**Monday, June 13, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				700 a
June				700 a 770
July	200	760 750	745 a	748
Aug.	100	766 766	755 a	762
Sept.	200	770 770	768 a	770
Oct.				773 a 780
Nov.				774 a 780
Dec.	200	784 782	776 a	780
Jan.	100	788 788	778 a	783
Total sales 800. Prime Crude S. E., 575 asked.				

**Tuesday, June 14, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				735 a
June				735 a 770
July	100	741 741	740 a	741
Aug.				750 a 758
Sept.				766 a 768
Oct.				770 a 775
Nov.				771 a 775
Dec.				774 a 777
Jan.				775 a 785
Total sales 100. Prime Crude S. E., 575 sales.				

**Wednesday, June 15, 1921.**

	Sales.	Range High. Low.	Bid.	Closing Asked.
Spot				720 a
June				730 a 770
July	100	739 739	740 a	741
Aug.				755 a 760
Sept.	1000	766 760	766 a	768
Oct.	200	770 770	770 a	775
Nov.				768 a 770
Dec.	3000	775 770	775 a	776
Jan.	200	776 776	779 a	782
Total sales 5,100. Prime Crude S. E., 575 sales.				

**Thursday, June 16, 1921.**

Market closed. Prime crude, 5.75c bid; prime summer yellow spot, 7.00@7.60c; July, 7.35c; September, 7.60c; December, 7.68c, all bid. Sales, 9,600 bbls.

**SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.**

**COCOANUT OIL.**—The market was rather quiet the past week, following the activity in demand of a week or so ago, and prices on the whole have been steady. Trade was limited to small lots, and again an awaiting attitude appeared to prevail. Sentiment was mixed, due partly to the failure of the market to advance on the smaller imports, the liberal quantities absorbed by consumers recently. Reports were current that Rotterdam interests offered a large quantity of refined cocoanut oil for shipment at  $9\frac{1}{4}$ c i. f. Rotterdam, which was equal to about  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c c. i. f. New York, plus duty. Imports of cocoanut oil during April were officially reported at 29,709,736 lbs., and for the ten months to date at 162,212,000 against 243,952,000 same time a year ago. Manila cocoanut oil, sellers' tanks from the coast, was quoted at  $8\frac{3}{4}$ c, and Ceylon in barrels, New York, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ c, with deodorized  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Cochiti  $11\frac{1}{4}$ @ $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.

**SOYA BEAN OIL.**—The market the past week has continued extremely quiet, with no special change in the situation. Imports of this oil in April were placed at 7,032,000 lbs. with total imports for ten months 42,712,000, against 172,034,000 last year. Sellers' tanks, prompt shipment from the coast, was quoted at  $5\frac{1}{2}$ c, future shipment  $4\frac{1}{2}$ c, crude soya-bean in barrels, New York,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ c, and deodorized in barrels,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $9$ c.

**PEANUT OIL.**—Consumers continue to show little interest in this market, and as a result trade is practically at a standstill. Oriental peanut oil is purely nominal. Imports are small. Domestic crude, buyers' tanks, f. o. b. the mill, was quoted at  $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ $6$ c, deodorized in barrels, New York, at  $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ c, and Parilla, sellers' tanks, coast, at 7c. Imports of peanut oil

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REFINERS OF VEGETABLE OILS FOR MANUFACTURE OF MARGARINE**

in April amounted to only 47,589 gallons, against 2,809,000 gallons in April last year.

**CORN OIL.**—The market continued quiet, and prices ruled about steady. Consuming demand is small, and at the same time offerings are not pressed for sale. Crude in barrels, New York, was quoted at 7½¢@7¾¢, refined 9¼¢@9½¢, and refined in cases about \$1.11.

**PALM OIL.**—The market was quiet but weaker, affected somewhat by the action in foreign exchange and the slow consuming demand. April imports were 1,239,000 lbs., and the imports for ten months were placed at 26,890,000 against 46,246,000 a year ago.

#### DANISH VEGETABLE OIL TRADE.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material by Denmark during the years 1917, 1918, and 1919 have been given out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

This compilation is one of a series giving figures on the trade in vegetable oils for the three latest years for which statistics are available for all countries that give statistics for these commodities in their trade reports. The statistics follow:

**Salad oil.**—Imports: 1917, 37,258 lbs.; Exports: 1917, 661 lbs.

**Cottonseed oil.**—Imports: 1917, 4,230,848 lbs.; 1919, 9,595,301 lbs.

**Peanut Oil.**—Imports: 1917, 40,785 lbs.; 1919, 1,089,293 lbs.

**Cocoonut oil.**—Imports: 1917, 68,343 lbs.; 1918, 6,614 lbs.; 1919, 13,408,377 lbs.; Exports: 1919, 8,466,325 lbs.

**Sesame oil.**—Imports: 1919, 107,584 lbs.

**Castor oil.**—Imports: 1917, 86,200 lbs.

**Rape and linseed oils.**—Imports: 1917, 51,367 lbs.; 1918, 7,937 lbs.; Exports: 1917, 9,039 lbs.; 1918, 1,764 lbs.

**Olive oil.**—Imports: 1917, 25,353 lbs.; 1918, 3,307 lbs.

**Corn oil.**—Imports: 1917, 59,083 lbs.

**Palm oil.**—Imports: 1917, 21,825 lbs.

**Soya bean oil.**—Imports: 1917, 220 lbs.; Exports: 1917, 8,692,297 lbs.; 1918, 146,606 lbs.; 1919, 7,615,129 lbs.

**Other vegetable oils, n. e. s.**—Imports: 1917, 216,051 lbs.; 1918, 43,210 lbs.; Exports: 1917, 22,046 lbs.; 1918, 441 lbs.

**Linseeds.**—Imports: 1917, 14,395,597 lbs.; 1918, 22 lbs.; 1919, 39,694,705 lbs.

**Rape seeds.**—Imports: 1917, 2,204 lbs.; 1918, 441 lbs.; 1919, 765,658 lbs.

**Sesame seeds.**—Imports: 1917, 220 lbs.; 1918, 220 lbs.; 1919, 30,183,179 lbs.

**Hempseeds.**—Imports: 1917, 156,968 lbs.; 1918, 441 lbs.; 1919, 556,000 lbs.

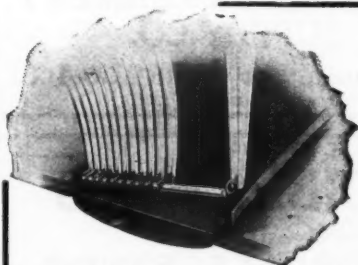
**Sunflower seeds.**—Imports: 1917, 77,381 lbs.; 1919, 6,834 lbs.

**Soya beans.**—Imports: 1917, 68,553,139 lbs.; 1919, 126,463, 352 lbs.

**Copra.**—Imports: 1917, 27,685,808 lbs.; 1918, 6,614 lbs.; 1919, 113,499,201 lbs.

**Palm kernels.**—Imports: 1917, 882 lbs.; 1919, 20,485,805 lbs.

**Peanuts.**—Imports: 1919, 14,530,519 lbs.



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### VEGETABLE OILS IN INDO-CHINA.

Statistics on the imports and exports of vegetable oils and vegetable-oil material by Indo-China during the years 1912, 1913, and 1914, have been given out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This compilation is one of a series giving figures on the trade in vegetable oils for the three latest years for which statistics are available for all countries that give statistics for these commodities in their trade reports. The statistics follow:

Olive oil—Imports: 1912, 564,938 lbs.; 1913, 325,712 lbs. 1914, 232,971 lbs. Exports: 1912, 12,868 lbs.; 1913, 8,999 lbs.; 1914, 12,491 lbs.

Cocoanut, touloucouna, and palm kernel oils—Imports: 1912, 164,249 lbs.; 1913, 159,353 lbs.; 1914, 31,380 lbs. Exports: 1912, 165,676 lbs.; 1913, 259,060 lbs.; 1914, 730,188 lbs.

Castor and curcas oils—Imports: 1912, 16,433 lbs.; 1913, 8,889 lbs.; 1914, 20,997 lbs. Exports: 1912, 879,137 lbs.; 1913, 1,344,757 lbs.; 1914, 1,983,362 lbs.

Linseed, rape, and niger oils—Imports: 1912, 342,304 lbs.; 1913, 458,608 lbs.; 1914, 309,890 lbs. Exports: 1912, 12,216 lbs.; 1913, 9,264 lbs.; 1914, 24,182 lbs.

Cottonseed oil—Imports: 1912, 1,797 lbs.; 1913, 1,528 lbs.; 1914, 992 lbs. Exports: 1913, 55,371 lbs.; 1914, 1,102 lbs.

Sesame oil—Imports: 1912, 194,816 lbs.; 1913, 154,022 lbs.; 1914, 205,896 lbs. Exports: 1913, 128 lbs.; 1914, 5,853 lbs.

Peanut oil—Imports: 1912, 159,670 lbs.; 1913, 146,727 lbs.; 1914, 155,900 lbs. Exports: 1912, 284,277 lbs.; 1913, 315,011 lbs.; 1914, 180,019 lbs.

Colza oil—Imports: 1912, 41,308 lbs.; 1913, 20,796 lbs.; 1914, 90,069 lbs. Exports: 1912, 49 lbs.

All other pure, fixed oils—Imports: 1912, 324,255 lbs.; 1913, 153,052 lbs.; 1914, 106,771 lbs. Exports: 1912, 9,006 lbs.; 1913, 17,167 lbs.; 1914, 18,391 lbs.

Peanuts—Imports: 1912, 144,086 lbs.; 1913, 85,534 lbs.; 1914, 199,236 lbs. Exports: 1912, 892,451 lbs.; 1913, 1,417,364 lbs.; 1914, 2,089,734 lbs.

Sesame seed—Imports: 1912, 16,587 lbs.; 1913, 45,459 lbs.; 1914, 73,900 lbs. Exports: 1912, 1,970,802 lbs.; 1913, 2,747,681 lbs.; 1914, 3,629,305 lbs.

Cottonseed—Exports: 1912, 3,543 lbs.; 1913, 4,411 lbs.; 1914, 23,391 lbs.

Castor beans—Exports: 1912, 93,779 lbs.; 1913, 304,158 lbs.; 1914, 1,344,579 lbs.

Oil seeds other than peanuts, and sesame seeds—Imports: 1912, 3,713,971 lbs.; 1913, 3,337,729 lbs.; 1914, 1,426,947 lbs.

Seeds other than peanuts, sesame, cottonseed, and castor beans—Exports: 1912, 1,646,078 lbs.; 1913, 843,447 lbs.; 1914, 651,717 lbs.

Copra—Exports: 1912, 17,597,007 lbs.; 1913, 12,445,531 lbs.; 1914, 18,550,660 lbs.

Cocoa butter—Imports: 1912, 18 lbs.

Problems of packinghouse practice are discussed each week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. All questions referred to this department are answered by experts.

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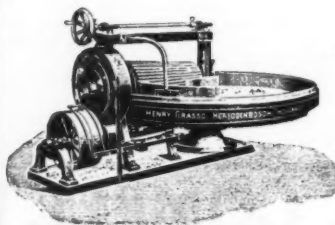
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The co-operation of the best packinghouse experts and statisticians has been obtained, and work on the book is already under way. Packers and packinghouse executives have given the plan their approval. Publication is promised in a much shorter time than it usually takes to prepare a work of this character.

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# THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

### Provisions.

Hog products continued quiet and steady late in the week, with the undertone firm. Hog prices were barely steady and receipts fairly liberal while the mid month stock statement tended to check bullish enthusiasm. Hedge pressure was limited however and grains were stronger. Packers continued to report a good export business doing in small-sized quantities.

### Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil was only fairly active late in the week but was stronger. Conditions continued mixed, with cotton weak and lard steady. The census bureau report, issued on Friday, was extremely favorable and brought about considerable buying. The report showed domestic consumption during May of 251,000 barrels against 139,000 last year. Domestic consumption for ten months was 1,915,000 against 1,939,000 last year. May consumption, domestic and export, was around 300,000 barrels, the best month of the season. Seed receipts in May were extremely small, only 70,000 tons. Exports for ten months were over 265,000,000 pounds against 138,000,000 last year. Visible supply was sharply reduced and while the report more than met bullish expectations the bears questioned the accuracy of the figures.

Closing quotations on cottonseed oil on Friday: July, \$7.40@7.43; September, \$7.67@7.70; October, \$7.70@7.76; December, \$7.78@7.80; January, \$7.80@7.90.

### Tallow.

Special loose at 4½c.

### Oleo Stearine.

Sales at 7½c. Extra oleo oil, 10c.

## FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

### Lard in New York.

New York, June 17, 1921.—Spot lard at New York, prime western, \$10.75@10.85; Middle West, \$10.15@10.25; city steam, \$9.50@9.75; refined continent, \$11.60; South American, \$11.85; Brazil kegs, \$12.85; compound, \$9.25.

### Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 17, 1921.—Copro fabrique, —fr.; copra edible, —fr.; peanut fabrique, —fr.; peanut edible, —fr.

### Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 17, 1921.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 36s, 6d to 40s.

### Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, June 17, 1921.—(By cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 41s, 6d, crude, 35s, 6d.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE SITUATION.

[Editor's Note.—This statement is prepared weekly by the Institute of American Meat Packers from information obtained from The Merchants Loan & Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois.]

Country.	Unit.	Par value in U. S. money, on June 16.
Austria—Krone	100	.0023
Belgium—Franc	100	.0820
Czechoslovakia—Krone	100	.0141
Denmark—Krone	100	.1722
Finland—Finnmark	100	.0170
France—Franc	100	.0820
Germany—Mark	100	.0144
Great Britain—Pound	100	3.79
Greece—Drachma	100	.0630
Italy—Lira	100	.0905
Japan—Yen	100	.4825
Jugo-Slavia—Krone	100	.0070
Netherlands—Florin	100	.3340
Norway—Krone	100	.1457
Poland—Polish Mark	100	.0008
Romania—Leu	100	.0153
Russia—Rouble	100	.515
Servia—Dinar	100	.0275
Spain—Peseta	100	.1320
Sweden—Krona	100	.2260
Switzerland—Franc	100	.1705
Turkey—Turkish Pound	100	4.40

\*No par of exchange has been determined upon and will probably not be fixed until after the Allies have decided upon all of the requirements from those countries.

## ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 17, 1921, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 83,421 quarters; to the Continent, 638 quarters; to other ports, 5,745 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: England, 46,828 quarters; to the Continent, none; to other ports, none.

## PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers, for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1921, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

### CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	5,632	18,300	19,584
Swift & Co.	6,942	13,100	27,932
Morris & Co.	5,047	11,200	13,383
Wilson & Co.	4,139	11,600	7,987
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	543	4,900	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,390	8,100	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	814	.....	.....
Brennan Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 7,000 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 5,500 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,200 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 16,400 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,000 hogs; Wm. Davies Co., 5,000 hogs; others, 12,200 hogs.	.....	.....	.....

### OMAHA.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,995	7,493	5,775
Swift & Co.	5,567	11,396	4,903
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,461	12,773	6,725
Armour & Co.	4,756	11,238	5,033
Dold Packing Co.	1,633	5,225	393
Swartz & Co.	.....	1,621	.....
J. W. Murphy	.....	8,940	.....

### KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,640	9,824	5,632
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,755	7,680	5,958
Fowler Packing Co.	716	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	4,356	8,867	3,640
Swift & Co.	5,438	8,278	6,635
Wilson & Co.	3,638	8,853	4,439
Butchers	770	852	46

### ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,920	15,646	12,341
Swift & Co.	3,931	14,568	8,391
Morris & Co.	1,022	1,061	6,637
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,758	.....	.....
Independent Packing Co.	1,264	.....	.....
American Packing Co.	197	1,406	26
East Side Packing Co.	275	2,250	.....
Krey Packing Co.	92	1,106	.....
Hell Packing Co.	21	2,111	.....
Bielt Packing Co.	111	501	.....
Butchers	1,027	38,718	4,990

## SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 11, 1921:

### CATTLE.

Chicago	39,126
Kansas City	22,340
Omaha	18,308
East St. Louis	9,994
St. Joseph	7,353
Sioux City	5,534
Cudahy	945
South St. Paul	11,344
Philadelphia	2,598
Indianapolis	2,631
New York and Jersey City	9,065
Oklahoma City	2,166

### HOGS.

Chicago	129,482
Kansas City	42,567
Omaha	35,379
East St. Louis	39,873
St. Joseph	36,480
Sioux City	25,563
Cudahy	21,287
Cedar Rapids	6,700
Ottumwa	16,068
South St. Paul	24,830
Philadelphia	18,770
Indianapolis	28,546
New York and Jersey City	24,805
Oklahoma City	7,168
Milwaukee	5,800
Cincinnati	22,900

### SHEEP.

Chicago	72,833
Kansas City	26,384
Omaha	25,822
East St. Louis	16,195
St. Joseph	14,251
Sioux City	1,142
Cudahy	.....
South St. Paul	1,700
Philadelphia	9,161
Indianapolis	588
New York and Jersey City	58,033
Oklahoma City	375

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,287	7,300	44,755	8,582
New York	1,654	6,085	750	16,223
Central Union	4,154	1,115	12,519	.....
Total for week	9,095	14,500	58,003	24,805
Previous week	7,433	15,947	45,620	22,569
Two weeks ago	9,402	16,992	38,830	24,832

## RECEIPTS AT CENTERS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	1,000	7,000	6,000
Kansas City	300	400	.....
Omaha	100	7,000	.....
St. Louis	300	4,500	400
St. Joseph	100	3,700	300
Sioux City	400	5,000	.....
St. Paul	.....	400	.....
Oklahoma City	400	300	.....
Fort Worth	300	300	1,500
Milwaukee	.....	100	.....
Denver	200	100	1,700
Louisville	200	1,500	1,600
Wichita	200	500	.....
Indianapolis	200	9,000	100
Pittsburgh	200	3,000	400
Cincinnati	400	3,000	300
Buffalo	100	2,700	200
Cleveland	500	2,000	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,700	1,000
New York	510	2,450	5,540
Toronto	300	500	.....

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	48,000	17,000
Kansas City	12,000	14,000	8,500
Omaha	7,300	9,500	7,500
St. Louis	3,000	3,500	5,500
St. Joseph	1,600	9,000	700
Sioux City	2,400	4,000	500
St. Paul	1,900	8,500	700
Oklahoma City	700	2,600	.....
Fort Worth	3,500	1,000	1,200
Milwaukee	100	300	.....
Denver	1,000	700	400
Louisville	1,000	2,500	3,500
Wichita	1,200	1,600	200
Indianapolis	1,000	5,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,300	9,000	4,000
Cincinnati	2,500	8,300	5,800
Buffalo	3,100	20,000	3,000
Cleveland	1,100	1,400	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	800	1,700	1,500
New York	4,100	5,700	15,660
Toronto	2,700	800	1,000

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	33,000	16,000
Kansas City	9,000	20,000	9,000
Omaha	6,300	10,500	8,500
St. Louis	3,000	7,300	7,000
St. Joseph	1,600	8,200	2,600
Sioux City	2,200	5,000	300
St. Paul	1,600	8,500	200
Oklahoma City	.....	500	.....
Fort Worth	1,500	800	1,000
Milwaukee	400	2,500	100
Denver	400	1,900	400
Louisville	400	1,800	2,000
Wichita	500	1,300	200
Indianapolis	1,200	9,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	13,300	7,000
Cincinnati	800	3,000	2,500
Buffalo	.....	2,100	200
Cleveland	300	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,600	1,500
Toronto	800	600	500

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	15,000	7,500
St. Louis	2,800	15,500	7,000
St. Joseph	2,500	8,500	3,500
Sioux City	2,400	10,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,200	10,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	.....
Milwaukee	2,700	1,200	100
Denver	600	700	300
Louisville	300	2,200	4,200
Wichita	600	1,400	200
Indianapolis	1,200	12,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	1,500	300
Cincinnati	600	4,500	3,900
Buffalo	100	2,100	400
Cleveland	200	3,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	2,000
Toronto	1,000	1,300	1,200

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	11,000	23,000	18,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	15,000	7,500
St. Louis	2,800	15,500	7,000
St. Joseph	2,500	8,500	3,500
Sioux City	2,400	10,000	1,000
St. Paul	2,200	10,000	300
Oklahoma City	1,100	1,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	.....
Milwaukee	2,700	1,200	100
Denver	600	700	300
Louisville	300	2,200	4,200
Wichita	600	1,400	200
Indianapolis	1,200	12,000	500
Pittsburgh	.....	1,500	300
Cincinnati	600	4,500	3,900
Buffalo	100	2,100	400
Cleveland	200	3,000	300
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	2,000
Toronto	1,000	1,300	1,200

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	29,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,000	2,500	500
Omaha	2,400	12,000	6,000
St. Louis	1,200	8,000	1,800
St. Joseph	300	4,700	800
Sioux City	1,200	8,000	400
St. Paul	900	3,500	400
Oklahoma City	400	300	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	700	.....
Milwaukee	100	400	100
Denver	1,300	7,000	1,200
Indianapolis	500	2,000	600
Pittsburgh	.....	4,700	5,500
Cincinnati	500	4,800	1,800
Buffalo	200	4,800	1,800

Are you taking advantage of the service available on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page? Refer all questions on any feature of packinghouse practice to this department.

## HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

### Chicago.

PACKER HIDES quiet. No movement is reported in packer hides recently. The situation is virtually at a standstill. Tanners are making no inquiries for goods. Killers carry but moderate unsold stocks, generally consisting of May forward take-off and most of them are talking above last sales figures for business. Tanners do not care to better last sales figures and most of them think the situation so quiet as to warrant concessions being offered to induce movement. Native steers quoted 14@15c; Texas, 14@15c; butts, 14@14½c; Colorados, 13@13½c; branded cows, 11c; heavy cows, 11@12c; lights, 12@13c; native bulls, 8c last paid and asked; branded bulls, 6½@7c as to dates and sections.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. No business is reported amongst the local dealers in country hides. One lot of a thousand country butcher and small packer heavy cows sold for sole leather outlet at 9c in the local market, goods reported to run one-third grubs. Outside dealers are also doing very little in the way of business. Tanners are generally not interested in the situation, owing to the dullness in leather movement. Most tanners are not even returning acknowledgment of offerings, much less bids. Outside dealers are offering late collected extremes as low as 8½c, while local sellers talk up to 10c for best descriptions. Some mildly grubby extremes are offered here at 9½c. Tanners' views when expressed are about a 9c top for best lots of extremes. The call for the over 45 lbs. hides is still absent. Butts and heavy cows are available at 7@8c range with the outside sellers usually talking the inside price. Bulls and brands are very dull. All weight hides in the originating sections are salable at 6c Chicago basis for late collections of seasonable hides. Heavy steers are quoted entirely nominal about 8½@9c; heavy cows and butts are quoted at 7@7½c with tanners talking not over 6c as their ideas of value. Aged and grubby hides over 45 lbs. in weight quoted about 5c nominal; current extremes are ranged at 8½@10c asked as to seller and description. Aged and grubby extremes are quoted about 6c. Branded hides are dull and nominal at 5@5½c for common western lots; country packer branded hides are ranged at 6½@8c as to dates and sections; bulls are quoted nominal about 5@5½c; country packer bulls, 6½@8c nominal, and glue hides at 3@4c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. No new business is passing in the northwest. Twin Cities markets have been moderately active recently on a basis of 6¼@6½c Chicago basis for current receipt all weights. Tanners and dealers are now only bidding 6c basis. Extremes recently sold down to 9c and more stock is said to be available at that figure with intimations current that bids at 8½c might be seriously considered. Heavy hides over 45 lbs. in weight are slow to move. Bulls are quoted entirely nominal, about 5c; kip-skins range at 8½@11c; calfskins quoted about 11@14c; horse hides, \$3.00@3.25 flat f.o.b. asked.

CALFSKINS quiet as far as can be learned. No business is reported since the movement of several days ago at 18c for local first salted city skins. Collectors as a rule are trying for more money and usually making but limited offerings. Available supplies in the aggregate are amply large. Packers carry amply large holdings, but offerings are likewise limited. Outside city skins are ranged at 15@18c with the outside for first salted descriptions. Country skins are quoted about 11@14c; deacons range at \$1.00@1.25; there is some call from suede tanners for cheap deacons but none can be found. Slunks quoted \$1.00@1.15 nominal; kipskins quoted 14@

15c for first salted skins; recent sales at inside rates. Outside city skins range at 11@13c asked; country run of stuff quoted at 8½@11c nominal.

DRY HIDES quiet. All weight western butcher and fallen hides flat for trim quoted about 10@12c nominal for business.

HORSEHIDES quiet. Renderer hides are quoted \$4.00@4.25; a recent sale of a small parcel of renderers at \$4.25 was reported. Country hides, \$3.00@3.50; mixed, \$3.50@3.75; ponies and glues, half; colts, 50@70c.

SHEEP PELTS slow. Packer shearlings and spring lambs are quoted 40@45c last paid as to lots, dates and sections; dry western pelts quoted 12@14c; pickled skins range \$1.00@3.50 dozen; goats, 25@65c.

HOGSKINS quiet and featureless; country run quoted 20@40c, with rejected pigs and glues half rates; pigskin strips quoted 3@4c.

### New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No new developments are noted in the market for city packer hides. Killers have only late slaughter hides unsold and demand strong rates in line with the high prices asked and lately paid in the west. Native steers of May salting are held at 13½@14c; cows are quoted nominal at 11@12c; butts 12½@13c asked; Colorados 11½@12c; bulls at 8c asked.

SMALL PACKER HIDES quiet. Tanners are unwilling to better 10c for May forward all weight eastern small packer all weights. Producers are still inclined toward optimism and talk 11c as their ideas of value. Tanners see nothing in the situation to warrant them becoming active at over their ideas as lately expressed. Steers are quoted at 11@12c nominal. Brands and bulls are held at 6½@8c as to dates and descriptions.

COUNTRY HIDES.—New York state extremes 10 per cent grubby, mostly fall stock sold at 8c. New York state all weights, mostly fall hides are offered at 6½c, which tanners consider at least half a cent out of line. New York tanners do not care to better 6c for late collected all weight country hides. Boston tanners report rather ample offerings of all descriptions of hides at relatively low levels of value. Best mid-west late receipt extremes are available at 9½@10c and some slightly grubby lots are offered at 9c. Northern-southern extremes are top at 9c asked. New England mixed country and abattoir extremes are quoted at 9@10c asked and said to be available with a bid as low as 8c. There is some call from patent leather tanners for 25-40 lbs. extremes and it is stated as high as 12c would be paid for small packer and similar stock of choicest selection. Heavy hides over 45 lbs. in weight are slow with prices ranging at 7@8c with the inside nearer the trading basis. Canadian extremes sold recently at 8@9c their funds. Canadian packer native steers are available at 14½c and cows 12½c their funds.

CALFSKINS.—It is reported around that some New York collectors are mixing in outside city skins with their N. Y. collections of regular skins. One dealer reports moving a car of N. Y. skins at \$1.80@2.20 @2.50 for the three weights. These prices cannot be duplicated now. Two cars of N. Y. city skins sold later at \$1.55@2.10@2.40. Most operators expect the rate on green skins to decline before the week's end; only awaits agreement by all collectors on the extent of the cut. Outside city skins quoted \$1.50@1.90@2.30 nominal. Countries \$1.30@1.80@1.90. Untrimmed skins 15@18c asked to lots. Light skips brought \$2.90 and heavies \$3.50.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Renderer hides quoted \$4.00@4.25 asked; countries \$3.00@

3.50; fronts 3.00@3.25; butts sold at \$1.20 for wide ones.

IMPORTED WET SALTED HIDES.—As noted recently two lots of 4,000 frigorifico steers brought the former price of \$44, being for the account of U. S. tanners, costing 15¼c c.i.f. New York under sight exchange which seems to be the method of purchase of late. Otherwise there is no business reported in frigorifico stock. About 6,000 Brazilian frigorifico type hides sold at \$39 which figures about 14¼c c.i.f. New York basis under sight exchange. Available stocks of frigorifico steers are relatively small, consisting of less than 50,000 altogether and slaughter is said to be reduced by half. Most stock sold is of June take-off, similar to domestic Decembers for quality. No new developments are noted in the spot hide market. Importers are offering a few Panamas and Cubans. A small car of Chilians sold recently at 7c.

### OMAHA.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., June 15.

The receipts of cattle so far this week at Omaha have been slightly smaller than during the same period last week but the run has carried plenty of beef and demand for the heavier grades of fat steers has been rather bearish. Prices have been working a little lower on weighty steers and show a loss of 25@50c as compared with last week's close. Buyers continue to show a decided preference for good light and handy weight beeves and these are selling weak to a quarter lower for the three days. The trend of prices in she-stuff has also been downward with trade in cows and heifers about a quarter under last week's close. Plain classes of cattle in both steers and she-stuff have been very hard to move and have borne the brunt of the decline. Choice yearling steers are selling up to \$3.40 with good to choice heavy beeves around \$8.00@8.25. Fair to good beeves of all weights are bringing \$7.25@7.50, with the common to fair classes on down to \$7.00. Very little change has occurred in prices for stock cattle and feeding steers although the undertone to demand is rather slack. Supplies have been small and the country outlet limited. Good to choice feeders are worth up to \$7.00@7.50.

The marketing of hogs has been on a fairly liberal scale this week and prices have been working a little lower. Declines have been made by easy stages, however, and it is evident that packers want hogs although they show a disposition to cheapen cost on their killing droves. A fair shipping demand exists for good light and handyweight hogs and these are bringing the usual premiums over lard offerings. With 12,000 hogs on sale Wednesday best light grades topped at \$7.90 and bulk of the receipts sold from \$7.10@7.75.

Packers have been pounding prices in the market for spring lambs during the past few days and values are approximately a dollar lower than at last week's close. Fat sheep continue in light supply and are quotably steady. Total receipts have been fairly liberal, however, but most of the offerings are spring lambs, both from Western districts and the corn belt. Good spring lambs dropped to \$11.25@11.40 on Wednesday and good natives were not wanted above \$10.00@10.25. Fed shorn lambs are quoted around \$8.75@9.50. A few small lots of fed shorn ewes are bringing \$3.50@3.75, with culls and cannors on down to one cent a pound.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS

### CHICAGO.

(Reported by the U. S. Bureau of Markets.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, June 16.

Receipts of cattle the first four days this week were liberal, locally and elsewhere. Chicago had a total of around 53,300 for the week to date, an increase of about 2,000 over the corresponding period the previous week. The ten market aggregate also showed a gain over the previous week, although nearly 11,000 less than a year ago. Warm weather added to the bearishness of the situation and declines were enforced in practically all branches of the trade. Choice yearlings and handyweights held up fairly well, however, some sales today being regarded as high as a week ago. The general steer market stands 15 to 25c under last Thursday. Shippers were fairly good buyers and the large local houses bought liberally Wednesday and Thursday, and part of the early losses were regained. The healthy demand for dry-fed steers the past two days indicated that killers share the general belief that offerings of well-fattened corn-fed steers from now on will show contraction. The proportion of grassy cattle increased sharply this week. Buyers complain that many steers are now beginning to show "grassy" on the hooks and that practically all she stock is grassy. The week's top was \$9.15, paid Monday for two droves of choice mixed steer and heifer yearlings averaging 760 to 835 lbs. No steers weighing over 1,000 lbs. passed \$9.00. Most of the choice light yearlings sold from \$8.50 to \$8.85 but those showing a suspicion of grass diet were shied at by buyers, unless priced down around \$7.00 or under. Buyers did not complain of weights in buying steers, unless in excess of 1,400 lbs. Near prime 1,585-lb. bullocks brought \$8.60 Wednesday. A load of long-fed steers, averaging 1,706 lbs., brought \$8.15 today. The bulk of steers so far this week sold within a price spread of \$7.50 to \$8.50. There was a sprinkling of grassy and common light steers at \$7.00 and under. The proportion of she stock showed a seasonal increase this week and quality generally was plain, with a large proportion grassy. Values are generally 50 to 75c lower on all grades of she stock, with the excep-

tion of choice light yearling heifers, which are nearly steady for the period. Most of the common and grassy cows sold around \$4.00 to \$5.00. Corn-fed Kosher (Continued on page 42.)

### KANSAS CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 15.

With moderate receipts today and light supplies in sight for the rest of the week, hog prices today were up 10@20c, about a full recovery of Tuesday's decline. Best fat cattle were steady but the fair, plain and common kinds were 10@15c lower. The supply was cleaned up closely. Lambs were down another 50c and sheep held steady. Continued declines in the East were reported. Receipts today were 6,000 cattle, 11,000 hogs, and 6,000 sheep compared with 6,600 cattle, 13,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep a week ago, and 11,700 cattle, 6,600 hogs and 9,400 sheep a year ago. Continued declines in prices of fat cattle in Chicago forced the market here into a weak position. The local market has shown better demand than Chicago and made some gain earlier in the week. Best fed steers today were steady and the plain and ordinary kinds down 10@15c. Prices for cows and heifers were not quotably changed. Total receipts of cattle this week have been fairly liberal, but the percent of good beef steers is decreasing. The top for steers was \$8.90 and bulk of fed steers sold at \$7.50@8.50. Grass fat and sappy steers are bringing \$5.50@7.25. Fat cows are selling at \$3.00@6.50, and fed heifers \$6.50@8.25. Veal calves were 25c lower.

Hog prices advanced 10@20c today, top reaching up to \$7.90 and bulk bringing \$7.65@7.85. Packers bought practically all the hogs, forcing speculators out of the competition with the advance in prices. The spread in the bulk of sales was only 20c, the narrowest in a good many months past. Pigs were steady. Prices now seem to suit packers and they are buying a larger percent of the offerings than at any previous time this year.

A lifeless sheep trade at sharp price reductions at most Eastern markets caused a decline of 25@50c here. Spring lambs sold at \$9.50@10, and prime grades were quoted up to \$10.25. Clipped wethers sold at \$4.00@4.50, and clipped ewes \$3.00@3.75.

### ST. LOUIS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 15.

The cattle run, consisting of 19,000 head for the week ending today, is somewhat lighter than we have had for the past three weeks. The proportion of steers in the run is somewhat heavier than usual, this characteristic being more noticeable for the reason that we have had a number of trains of fairly good Texas steers in the offerings during the period. The market all week, while a little uneven, is holding to a fairly steady basis. The top on heavy beefs is around \$8.50, and they must be good in quality to bring this figure. Lighter, well-finished cattle, including yearlings, range from \$8.75@9.00 on the best grades. Well qualified steers in the medium weight class range from \$7.75@8.25, with the bulk of all sales ranging from \$7.00@8.25. In butcher cattle, there is an over abundance of light, unfinished cattle in the offerings, and while the top is \$9.00 for yearlings, the bulk of the sales range from \$5.50@8.00. Fair to good butcher cows are bringing \$4.50@6.00, with the choicer kinds going up to \$6.50. Good beef bulls are bringing \$4.00@5.50, bologna bulls \$3.75@4.75. Our Texas offerings this week were only medium in quality and weight; they range from \$5.35@6.10, and found prompt enough sale. They are in good demand and with a little more quality and finish would bring more money on the present market.

The hog run this week is right at 70,000. While the trade is active, prices have been very irregular. On Tuesday we reached the lowest price for top hogs that has been paid since January, 1916. At this writing, prices have taken an upturn, and the market is fully steady with a week ago. The quality of the run is fair to good. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$7.95@8.15; good heavies, \$7.85@8.05; roughs, \$6.00@7.00; lights, \$8.00@8.20; pigs, \$7.85@8.00; bulk, \$8.00@8.10.

Our sheep receipts continue heavy; the count in that department for the week ending today totals 30,000. As for a number of weeks past, the run consists largely of lambs and on this grade the market has broken sharply. Strictly good native lambs at this writing are quoted at \$11.00@11.25, but some very good lambs indeed are going to scale at \$10.50@10.75, the bulk of all sales in the best killers ranges from \$10.50@11.00. Fat sheep and other aged grades show very little change in price for the week. Choice handy weight ewes are bringing \$4.00, the heavier kinds \$3.00.

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## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### ICE NOTES.

The Border City Ice Company has purchased an ice plant at Ozark, Ark.

The Glenwood ice plant at Galesburg, Ill., has been sold to Sidney Nirdlinger.

The city of Fresno, Calif., is considering the establishment of a municipal ice plant.

The city council at Moline, Ill., has taken steps to establish a municipal ice plant in that city.

Bonds have been voted by the city of Stratton, Nebr., for the construction of a municipal ice plant.

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company is contemplating the construction of an ice plant at Radford, Va.

The municipality of Plant City, Fla., plans issuing \$150,000 in bonds to establish ice and electric lighting plants.

The Lecher artificial ice plant at Chadson, N. Y., has begun operation. The plant represents an investment of \$15,000.

An ice plant with a daily capacity of 10

tons is to be installed at Martinez, Calif., by Steve Pongrace and John Jacosa.

The W. S. Robbins ice plant at Moscow, Ida., has been sold to W. R. Lowell of Leon.

The People's Ice & Fuel Company, Vincennes, Ind., plans to erect a 15-ton ice plant at a cost of approximately \$40,000.

The Mountain Springs Ice & Cold Storage Company has been incorporated at Rapid City, S. D., with a capital of \$50,000. The incorporators are John D. Newcomb, Maurice D. Higgins and Eugene L. Bangs.

### CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

(Continued from page 41.)

cows went at \$6.00 to \$6.50, with a few up to \$7.00. Heifers sold largely from \$6.00 to \$7.00. Cannors and cutters met slow outlet, canner cows selling at \$2.00 to \$2.75 and cutters mostly from \$3.00 to \$3.75. Bulls declined about 25c and on today's market bolognas sold largely from \$4.25 to \$4.75 and butcher grades from \$5.25 to \$6.25. Veal calves declined 50 to 75c during the week.

Chicago hog receipts for the first four days this week at 140,000 exceeded simi-

lar period last week by 12,000, while the ten market total at 454,000 was 7,000 less than same interval last week and 25,000 below corresponding period a year ago. Monday's receipts of 48,428 sold mostly 15 to 20c lower and Tuesday's market was steady to 15c lower. Early market Wednesday was 15c higher, although close found most of the advance lost, as big packers fought the upturn. Today's trade was 10 to 15c lower, largely 10c lower and active, although most of the big packers bought sparingly. The average cost of packer and shippers drove here was \$7.98 Monday, \$7.95 Tuesday, \$8.05 Wednesday and around \$7.96 today, while the bulk of sales this week have been at the narrowest spread since last December. Shipping outlet was broad every day except Wednesday. General quality was mostly good Monday and Wednesday, but only fairly good Tuesday and today. Packing sows are coming in increasing numbers and generally two to three weeks earlier than last year. Market closed today largely 10 to 15c lower than Thursday a week ago, with lights off most and packing sows almost steady. Pigs were hard to move the first of the week, but several orders appeared the past two days. Bulk of desirable pigs at \$7.65 to \$7.75 today and medium grades around \$7.50, show 25 to 50c loss from a week ago.

Virginia lambs, running freely to the Jersey City market approximately two weeks ahead of the normal marketing period, have, with the assistance of more generous marketings of natives from other sections of the southeast and of westerns from the northwestern range country than is customary during the first half of June, played havoc with the dressed lamb trade in the east which throughout this period has appeared ripe for a slump that increased offerings of the dressed product this week served to accelerate. The market for stock on foot has naturally reflected this condition, showing, after moderate declines on Monday and Tuesday, a more severe break on Wednesday than is often experienced on a single session and reaching the point of stagnation as concerns cull stuff of all classes and heavy sheep. Now crop lambs sold here Wednesday at declines of 75c to \$1.00 for the best and up to \$1.50 in extremes for some

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The Most Economical Method of Operation for Packing Plants. The Condensed Steam is used in the Scalding Vats. Let us tell you about it.

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Manufacturers of Refrigerating Machinery — Oil Refinery Equipment — Water Tube and Horizontal Return Tubular Boilers — Drop Forged Steel Valves and Fittings.



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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Booklet.

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Chicago—Ernst O. Heinsdorf, 1004 Cunard Bldg.  
Cleveland—Curtis Bros. Transfer Co.  
El Paso, Texas—R. E. Huthstener.  
Jacksonville—St. Elmo W. Acosta.

Mexico, D. F.—Ernst O. Heinsdorf.  
Newark—American Oil & Supply Co.  
New Orleans—O. E. Lewis Co., Inc., 638 Camp St.; United Warehouse Co., Ltd., 816 Fulton St.  
New York City—Roesler & Hasselacher Chemical Co., 709 Sixth Ave.  
Norfolk—Southgate Forwarding & Storage Company.  
Philadelphia—Henry Bower Chemical Mfg Co.

Pittsburgh—Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Duquesne Freight Station; Pennsylvania Brewers Supply Co., Union Arcade Bldg.  
Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.  
Richmond—Bowman Transfer & Storage Co.  
Rochester—Rochester Carting Co.  
Savannah—Benton Transfer Co.  
Toledo—Moreton Truck & Storage Co.  
G. H. Weddle & Co., 67 W. Walbridge Ave.  
Washington—Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

### Stevenson Doors Are Designed for Cleanliness

The vertical joints on the back of the door leave no lodging place for dust and dirt as in doors with horizontal joints.

This is only one of the minor advantages of Stevenson Doors. Booklet A will give you full particulars—send for it today.

**Stevenson Cold Storage Door Co.**  
1500 W. 4th St., Chester, Pa.

of the more common kinds from the preceding session. A short run today served to prevent further price depreciation, but everything was lower than a week ago, the decline being severe on most classes. Current prices for heavy sheep, culls and light fleshed stuff of all classes are so low that, with freight rates as high as at present, it would seem nothing short of necessity should prompt their liquidation at this time when grazing conditions generally are so favorable and when killers show so plainly that they want few of such kinds even at the low prices prevailing. There were many more cull and trashy light native lambs here today selling at \$5.00 to \$6.50 per cwt. than there were well conditioned good weight lambs at \$11.00 and above, and the latter were wanted while the former begged bids. Little throwout "dingers" ranged down to \$3.00 to \$4.00 per cwt. Emaciated old toothless ewes sold occasionally yesterday and today as low as 25c per head, while \$1.00 per cwt. bought some cull ewes rather better than the canner kind. Fat ewes weighing more than 130 lbs. were hard to sell to killers above \$2.50, no matter how choice they were, while good medium weights cashed around \$3.00 and best light ewes to killers at \$4.00. A common price for fat aged bucks is \$1.50 per cwt. The general market on killing sheep ranges from 50c to \$1.00 lower than a week ago, while lambs and yearlings going for slaughter with lambs dropped in the spring of 1920 now taking the yearling classification, are all the way from \$1.00 to \$2.00 lower, with some of the yearling type off more.

### WANTED: A PORK PACKING EXPERT.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

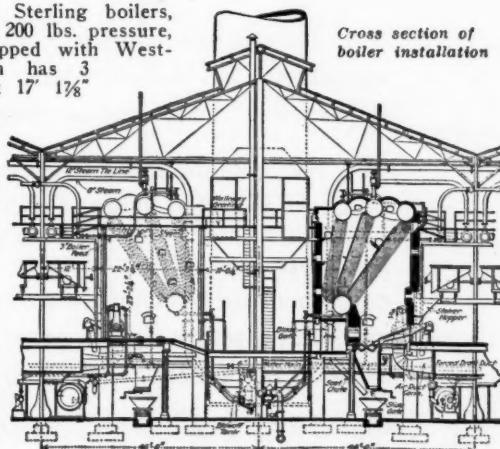
## Special Offering

### Brand New 823 H. P. Boilers

### Available for Immediate Delivery

44—823 H. P. B. & W. Sterling boilers, ASME CODE, built for 200 lbs. pressure, suspended setting; equipped with Westinghouse stokers; each has 3 steam drums 42" dia. x 17' 1 1/2" long, plates 3/8" thick, one mud drum 48" dia. x 16' 7 3/4" long, plates 1" thick and 630 tubes 3 3/4" dia., 8226 sq. ft. heating surface. Complete with catalog fittings, stokers, breeching, extension hoppers and soot blowers.

N. B.—Morris & Co., Chicago, had their engineering department make a thorough inspection of these boilers and have just ordered two complete units with stokers and auxiliary equipment.



Cross section of boiler installation

## Refrigerating Machines

**250 Ton De La Vergne High Speed Compressors**  
**New—Never Used** **Bargain Prices**

250 Ton De La Vergne Refrigerating machines having 1-18"x24" compressor cylinder direct connected to 23"x24" Ames heavy duty poppet valve una-flow steam engine. Machine is equipped with automatic oiling system including pump, tank and filter.

Compressor supplied with one extra suction and discharge valve. Valves are of design to suit the high speed service engine to operate at 160 r.p.m. and built for condensing service 150 lbs. steam pressure at throttle and 24" vacuum, to cut off 18% of stroke. Under these conditions steam consumption per H.P. will be: at 1/4 load 15 lbs.; 1/2 load 13.8 lbs.; 3/4 load 13.6 lbs.; full load 13.6 lbs. Speed from 140 r.p.m. to 175 r.p.m. Steam engine has automatic by pass valves for condensing and non-condensing operation.

Large and Small Bolt and Steam Driven Compressors, Ammonia Condensers, Brine Pumps, etc.

Send Us Specifications for Any Power, Chemical or Refrigeration Equipment You Need.  
Write for "T. F. ECONOMIST."

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## Storage Tanks for Packing Plants

OUR facilities for the manufacture of steel storage tanks for storage purposes are such that we can manufacture and ship with unusual promptness any type of storage tank required in a packing plant.

We manufacture tanks to hold any kind of material, using the most modern equipment and skilled workmanship. All tanks are tested and thoroughly inspected before leaving our plant, insuring absolute satisfaction when installed.

We also manufacture high-pressure tanks to meet all requirements. These tanks are all tested to the pressure required, and will give absolute satisfaction.

For more than fifty years we have specialized in fabricated steel plate equipment for packing plants, including rendering tanks, deodorizers, bleaching kettles, retorts and pressure kettles, agitators, and mixing tanks, as well as other equipment required in the packing plant.

Our 1921 handbook illustrates a great many of the types we manufacture, and will be gladly sent to interested executives upon request. Please address Dept. 163.

HAMLER BOILER & TANK CO.  
CHICAGO

# HAMLER TANKS



## BRAND'S Gas Kettle

Furnished With a Heavy Cover. Frame Is of Steel, Stands Well Away from the Floor and Is Easily Cleaned Under. Caldron Made of Casting, Copper or Steel with Either Bottom or Side Outlet.

**PRACTICAL  
EFFICIENT**

**M. BRAND & SONS**  
Manufacturers  
First Ave. and 49th St.  
NEW YORK

## The Kramer Hog Dehairing Machine

Requires less labor  
Loses less time  
Depreciates less and  
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**"Costs less in the long run"**

*Send for Descriptive Circular*

Built in all sizes—100 to 1000 hogs per hour

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## CHATILLON Packing House Beam Scale

adjusted to hang by iron rods from ceiling, is especially adaptable for use where there are no posts or walls adjacent to the working place on which to fasten the beam.

Heavy square galvanized iron pan 24x30x6 inches strongly riveted to substantial wrought iron bows. Compact, accurate, and easy to handle—there are no loose weights.

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NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

## "WANCO", a mighty factor in the solution of Rendering Problems

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## Mr. Packer:

You always want the  
**BEST HOGS YOU  
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Try the INDIANAPOLIS MARKET—in the heart of the Corn Belt.

Hog quality supreme.

Centrally located.

Fast freight service.

*Indianapolis ranked  
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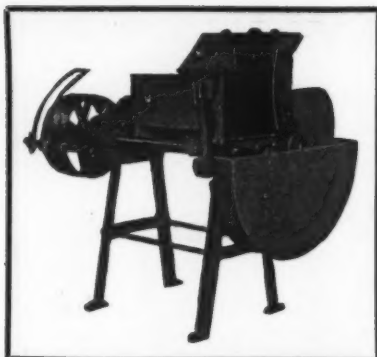
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**"Personal  
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— If It's RANDALL'S It's Right —

## Power Pork Fat Cutter

R. T. Randall & Co., Sole Manufacturers

This machine will cut raw livers, raw fat, uncooked and cooked meat of every kind into cubes of sizes wanted. It is built in a very substantial manner and will stand the heavy strain to which it is subjected. *It is the only machine made in the United States that will cut meats in raw state.*

Standard sizes, 1/4 and 3/16 in. Power required, 1 H. P. Speed of driving pulley, 200 revolutions.

Manufactured and sold by

**R. T. RANDALL & CO.**

Manufacturers of Pork Packers' and Sausage Makers' Machinery

331-333 North Second Street

Philadelphia, Pa.



## Have You Proved It?

Customers have been asking their meat markets about "that different meat paper that doesn't soak up water and blood—doesn't go to pieces before they get home and does protect the clothing."

That order you have just neglected to place may be standing between you and more good business. Folks appreciate well wrapped meat and while KVP Blood Proof is actually more economical, the big advantage is customer satisfaction.

Ask for Sample Sheet.  
Order Direct or  
Thru Dealer



## We are constantly in the market for Hog Hair and Cattle Tails

PLEASE SUBMIT SAMPLE

**BLOCKSOM & COMPANY**

*Sterilized Curled Hair*

MICHIGAN CITY, INDIANA

### CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of meat trade conditions at Chicago by the United States Bureau of Markets is as follows:

The weeks trading opened with a narrow demand for all kinds of fresh meats and with warmer weather after mid-week the demand became very slow, with prices weakening considerably, especially on lambs and pork.

The moderate supplies of steer beef consisted largely of shipped stock, showing considerable grass. Choice corn-fed steers were scarce and held steady at last weeks closing prices. \$16 was the top reached in most houses, as few had any steers grading above good. The bulk of the handyweight butcher steers sold from \$14 to \$15 the first of the week, but later declined mostly fifty cents. Common steers were slow sellers, even at a decline of fully fifty cents from the weeks opening prices.

There was a fair supply of very desirable heifers, which sold at steer prices. Bulk of the cow offerings showed considerable grass, especially the lower grades. The bulk of the desirable butcher cows sold from \$12 to \$13, while chain markets supplies their needs at \$10.50 to \$11.50. After mid-week all forequarter cuts, except ribs, were hard to move even at substantial declines which dealers were willing to consider. The demand centered on ribs and loins. Rounds were also slow sellers in most localities. With moderate supplies of bologna bulls and a similar demand, prices are unchanged from a week ago. With a narrowing of the demand for kosher beef, prices declined fifty cents to \$1 for the week.

Although supplies of veal have been ample, the demand has been fairly good and prices are generally steady with a week ago. A few cars of strongweight western grass calves have appeared on the market and sold at prices that kept them moving.

The supply of spring lambs has consisted largely of common and medium grades, with very few strictly choice. After mid-week demand narrowed decidedly, with prices declining fast. Other lambs of all grades were affected likewise and the weeks closing shows a very weak undertone.

While supplies of mutton have been rather light, demand has been limited and prices have declined unevenly, but mostly \$2 from a week ago.

Under a narrow demand, supplies of pork proved slightly excessive, especially toward the weeks end, when the call became very narrow. Unevenly lower sales were recorded throughout the week, with the close showing decided weakness and decline.

Compared with last Friday, steers closed steady to fifty cents lower, cows fifty cents to one dollar lower, bulls and calves steady, spring lambs \$3 to \$4 lower, other lambs \$2 to \$3 lower and mutton \$2 down. Pork loins closed \$1 to \$5 lower, shoulders steady to fifty cents down, picnics fifty cents, Boston butts \$2 and spareribs \$1 lower. In spite of strenuous efforts being made to clean up, there will be a light carryover of beef.

*Purity*

GREASE PROOF  
PARCHMENT  
PAPER

**Mountain Mill Paper Co.**

General Office and Mills, LEE, MASS.

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### "BOSS" PLANT ENLARGED.

Increasing business in the manufacture of packers' and butchers' machinery and equipment has compelled the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company to enlarge its "Boss" plant at Cincinnati. Work is now in progress on this structure and it is badly needed to enable the company to take care of orders.

The illustration herewith shows the elevation of the new north front of the east section of the plant. It is 317 feet long and faces Banal boulevard. The entire boulevard front of the plant is 470 feet; the Central avenue front is 530 feet long.

The buildings, Nos. 1974-1986 Central ave-

money and improves product is eagerly looked into by packers these days.

### FILM SHOWS MEAT INSPECTION.

A butcher who explains to an anxious housewife why he sells only Government-inspected meats is the central figure of a new motion picture produced by the United States Department of Agriculture, "The Honor of the Little Purple Stamp."

"Having worked in a packing house," explains the butcher, "I realize how strictly all meat is inspected for traces of disease, particularly for signs of tuberculosis or the source of tapeworm." The film goes on to show different steps in

as well as fresh killed, is illustrated from slaughter to shipment in cars. It becomes obvious from the picture that meat goes through rigorous inspection before it is designated by the reassuring honor stamp in purple, "U. S. Inspected and Passed."

The meat vendor explains also to his customer that of the 15,000,000,000 pounds of meat eaten annually in the United States two-thirds is inspected by Government officials. The reason some meat is not inspected is that Federal laws governing foods apply only in interstate and foreign commerce. It is therefore necessary, concludes the film, for the discerning buyer of meat to insist on the little purple stamp, which is her guarantee of disease-free animals fit for food.

"The Honor of the Little Purple



NEW PLANT OF THE CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

nue, are occupied by the woodwork department for manufacturing the firm's well-known "Beauty" refrigerators and fixtures for all purposes. It is under the management of Gustav Schmidt, the oldest son of President Chas. G. Schmidt.

In the building, No. 2008 Central avenue, is located the casing department with refrigerating machines and cold storage. Here are sorted and put up the "Blue Ribbon" sheep casings and "Silk Finish" hog casings.

In the front part of the buildings, Nos. 2000-2008 Central avenue, are the offices and showrooms, which are supervised by Herman C. Schmidt, the youngest son of the president. Across the street, at Nos. 1999-2003 Central avenue, are the warerooms for raw and manufactured stock.

All the other buildings and floors are occupied and used by the machine department for manufacturing the "Boss" machines and appliances. The head of this department is Oscar C. Schmidt, the second son of the president.

### AIROBLAST GETS WIDE ATTENTION.

The advertising of the Airolast method of meat smoking and ventilating smoke-houses has attracted wide attention, and the Airolast Corporation, 1807 South Clark street, Chicago, has received a large number of inquiries as a result. Whenever the Airolast system has been tried it has proved a big success, but a lot of packers and curers did not have their attention called to it until the handsome new booklet illustrating and describing the system came out, backed by the advertising in the pages of The National Provisioner.

The notice of this booklet, which appeared on this page last week resulted in a veritable avalanche of inquiries this week, and the office staff has been kept busy answering them. Anything that saves

the process of inspection—how "suspects" or animals which look as if they might be diseased are weeded out; how the head, internal organs, and carcasses are carefully gone over; how unfit meat is condemned and put in a sealed room.

The treatment of such condemned parts with denaturing material in sealed tanks is shown, also their final destination in the form of inedible fat which goes to the soap factory and as fertilizer. Convincing proof is given that no doubtful meat is allowed to reach the consumer as a result of meat inspection which is carried on by the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The reexamination of "suspects" is shown. The inspection of cured meats,

Stamp" is one reel in length. It is intended for distribution by the department and co-operating institutions. Interested organizations, such as women's clubs, schools, and chambers of commerce, may, however, borrow the film upon application to the department, and certain authorized persons and institutions may purchase copies of it at approximately the cost of manufacture—about \$40.

### WANTED: A SAUSAGE FOREMAN.

Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.



## Guidance, Custody and Care of Investments

The National Bank of Commerce in New York, through its Bond Department, supplies to its friends complete information on all investment securities.

Services of experienced men are available to guide in properly balancing and adapting investments to suit particular needs.

The large volume of investments handled through us insures close quotations and efficient brokerage service. We are in a position to give impartial counsel on investment matters.

Securities may be left in our care for collection of coupons and owners will be advised as to income tax certificates, announcement of "rights," conversion privileges and exchange for new forms.

## National Bank of Commerce in New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits  
Over Fifty-five Million Dollars

# Chicago Section

C. S. LaForge, Ames, Iowa, was in town this week.

Fred Dryfus of the Dryfus Packing Company, Lafayette, Ind., was in town this week.

J. F. Smith, head of Swift & Company's lard department, was in the East this week.

M. J. McLean of the Harris Abattoir Company, Toronto, Canada, was in Chicago this week.

Jay E. Decker of Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason City, Iowa, was in the city this week.

H. P. Henschien, of Henschien & McLaren, architects, made a trip to New York this week.

Fred T. Fuller, president of the Iowa Packing Company, Des Moines, Iowa, was a visitor in Chicago this week.

W. E. Utley, secretary of the Capitol City Products Company, Columbus, Ohio, was a Chicago visitor this week.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago the first four days of this week totaled 32,525 cattle, 97,695 hogs and 55,536 sheep.

Fred R. Burrows of Swift & Company was an attendant at the convention of the National Livestock Exchange at Cleveland, O., during the week.

Julius Rasmussen, the well-known packinghouse superintendent, is now general

superintendent of C. F. Vissmann & Company, Louisville, Ky.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 11, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 8 to 18 cents per pound and averaged 13.61 cents per pound.

Secretary C. B. Heinemann of the Institute of American Meat Packers attended the convention of the National Livestock Exchange at Cleveland, O., this week, and on the way visited packer members at Detroit, Buffalo, Erie, Youngstown, Akron and Cleveland.

Notice was given this week that Judge Alschuler would begin hearings on July 21st on the packers' application for a further reduction of 5 cents an hour in workers' wages, a report of which appeared in the last issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

C. O. Dickelmann, recently associated with the Herendeen Milling Company and located at Milwaukee, has opened offices at 39 West Adams street, Chicago. The new firm, of which Mr. Dickelmann is general manager, is known as the Allied Supply Company. They handle meat packers', sausage manufacturers' and bakers' supplies and machinery. Mr. Dickelmann and his associates will give personal attention to sales in the meat industry.

Robert Mair, head of Swift & Company's export department and chairman of the sub-committee of the Foreign Trade Committee of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which visited England and Holland this spring to bring about an adjustment of export trading regulations, returned to Chicago this week from an extended visit abroad. Mr. Mair and his committee did splendid constructive work in bringing about a better understanding with provision traders in Great Britain and the oil and fat trade in Holland. He believes

that similar relations should be established at Paris for France, and at some point like Hamburg for Germany.

Shipments of provisions from Chicago for the week ending June 11, 1921, were as follows:

	This week.	Same week last year.
Cured meats, lbs. ....	20,283,000	13,089,000
Lard, lbs. ....	8,303,000	7,870,000
Fresh meats, lbs. ....	25,902,000	46,985,000
Pork, bbls. ....	8,845	350
Canned meats, cases. ....	34,404	23,278

Receipts for the week were: Cured meats, 1,589,000 lbs.; fresh meats, 12,224,000 lbs.; lard, 2,310,000 lbs.

It is reported that D. A. Bell, sales manager of the Youngstown Packing Co., Youngstown, O., will enter the sprint races at the coming "Pageant of Progress" in Chicago. That is, if he comes out of the hospital in time. He was injured this week while running down a boy thief, a member of an organized gang which has been stealing from the Youngstown plant. He caught the kid, but both rolled over an embankment onto a pile of rocks, and Bell suffered cuts on the head and leg bruises. He took the boy to the station, however, and got a complete list of names and thefts. "Dee" is some sleuth as well as sprinter.

## WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company, in their weekly review of meat trade conditions, today say:

Business is good. Not in comparison to the easy business of war time or the normal business of pre-war days, but considering the terrific strain through which business has gone and the record of other post-war periods, business today is certainly good. The meat packing business has been extremely bad for two years past, but the last few weeks indicate that the tide has definitely turned, and, while recovery will doubtless be slow, it gives promise of being sure.

The cured meat trade is unusually good, with material advance in prices and an apparent scarcity of product at the very moment when the years heaviest consumption is beginning. Seldom have conditions surrounding sugar-cured smoked meats been as satisfactory. Notwithstanding the advent of warm weather, the fresh pork trade continues in heavy volume and at somewhat easier prices.

The beef trade has been very good all week, with stable prices and liberal receipts of cattle.

A most encouraging factor in the export business has been the renewal of English demand, following a period of several months, during which time the English were completely out of our market. Movement on the continent is from spot stock and is in sufficient volume to give promise of new business there in the near future.

**The Stadler Engineering Co.**  
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS  
We Specialize in  
**PACKING PLANT CONSTRUCTION**  
Cold Storage and Garbage Reduction Plants  
820 Exchange Ave. CHICAGO U.S. Yards

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436 Erie Bldg. Cleveland, O. Packing House Specialists

**M. P. BURT & COMPANY**  
Engineers & Architects  
Packinghouse and Cold Storage Designing—  
Consultation on Power and Operating Costs,  
Curing, etc. You Profit by Our 25 Years' Experience. Lower Construction Cost. Higher Efficiency.  
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H. C. GARDNER F. A. LINDBERG  
**GARDNER & LINDBERG**  
ENGINEERS  
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural  
**SPECIALTIES: Packing Plants, Cold Storage, Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations, Investigations**  
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**PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.**  
WILLIAM H. KNEHANS, Chief Engineer  
**ABATTOIR PACKING AND COLD STORAGE PLANTS**  
Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill. Cable Address, Pacarco

Speedy, Reliable Service, Efficient Economical Plans  
**The B. K. GIBSON CO.**  
Architects and 608 S. Dearborn St.  
Engineers - Chicago Ill.  
Packing Plants, Cold Storage Buildings, Ice Plants

**EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.**

Meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Philadelphia and Boston are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The general tendency of fresh meat prices at Eastern markets was toward lower levels after Monday because of the slow and uneven demand that prevailed during the balance of the week. A sharp break in prices for lamb at all markets was the outstanding feature of the week's trade.

While receipts of beef were moderate, a narrow demand, continuous throughout the week, caused early accumulation resulting in a decidedly weak undertone, and sharply lower prices at all markets. Due to increased numbers of grass cattle, included in the offerings, the spread in prices between common and choice grades showed a slight tendency to widen. A further slump in demand for forequarter cuts was an added weakness on beef prices.

Compared to the previous week's close Boston declined 50c@1 on both steers and cows, New York declined 11c@2 on steers, common grades declining most. Cows were 11c lower. Philadelphia declined 11c on good and medium steers, common grades declining 15c, while cows lost 11c@1.50 for the week. Receipts of bulls were light, however the demand was extremely narrow. Philadelphia declined 11c while New York was unchanged for the week. Although the supply of kosher chucks and plates was fairly liberal at New York, because of a fairly steady demand, prices at the close were 50c to 11c higher. Philadelphia was steady to 11c lower, while kosher fores declined 11c at Boston.

The demand for veal was fairly steady throughout the week, with prices but slightly changed. Compared with one week ago Philadelphia declined 11c on choice, while common and medium grades gained 11c. New York and Boston were unchanged for the week.

The demand for lamb that had been continuous for several weeks past came to an abrupt end during the present week. This condition, together with fairly liberal receipts, was noted in severe and daily declines at markets. Closing conditions were in a demoralized state. Compared with one week ago, spring lamb at Boston declined 11c to 17c, while yearling types declined 11c to 15c, New York declined 11c to 17c on spring lambs, while yearling lambs showed uneven declines from 11c to 10c, common grades suffering most. Philadelphia showed declines of 11c to 10c on spring lambs, while yearling types declined 11c to 16c for the week.

Receipts of mutton were light compared with recent weeks, quality was uneven and price movement irregular. Demand was fair for desirable averages, while heavy-weights were hard to move. Boston gained 11c on good, while other grades were unchanged. New York closed 11c to 2c lower on good, with other grades unchanged. Philadelphia was unchanged on good, other grades gaining 11c for the week.

Although receipts of pork were comparatively light, they were in excess of the narrow demand. Compared with the close of the previous week, Boston was unchanged, while New York was unchanged on light and medium average loins, heavy weights declining 11c to 2c. Philadelphia declined 11c on light weights, while heavy weights were unchanged for the week.

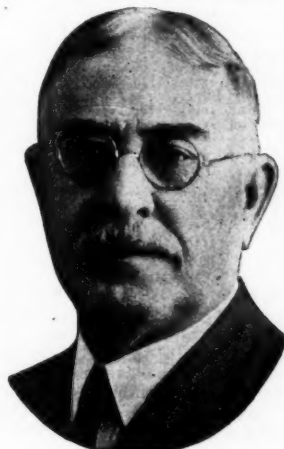
Boston closed generally firm on beef, steady on veal, mutton and pork; lamb weak and clean-up sales of common grades being made on a trading basis. A general clearance will be made. New York closed weak and lower on all, due to warmer weather. Extremely lower prices being made to clean up odd lots of all classes. There will be a small carryover on beef, veal and lamb, and possibly some pork. Philadelphia closed weak on beef, lamb and pork, steady on veal and mutton. Although strong effort is being made to clean up

supplies, part of today's receipts of beef, lamb and pork will be carried over.

**JONES HONORED AT ST. LOUIS.**

Over five hundred business men attended the reception at the National Hotel, National Stock Yards, Ill., Saturday afternoon, June 11, in celebration of the 50th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the St. Louis National Stock Yards. E. F. Bisbee, vice-president, and C. T. Jones, general manager, of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, were the hosts at the occasion.

The celebration served as a personal tribute to Mr. Jones, who was one of the



CHARLES T. JONES,  
Gen. Mgr. St. Louis National Stock Yards.

original builders of the market. Many handsome presents were tendered him by various firms and friends. Among these was a watch and chain from "The Boys at the Yards." Representatives of leading stock yards of the country and of several packers came long distances to participate in the celebration.

After Judge E. C. Cramer's fine opening address Mr. Jones responded giving a brief history of his connection with the yards. In conclusion he spoke of the dangers of government control or ownership of stock-

yards and attributed the greatness of our country in a large measure to the stimulus of private ownership and private control of property.

Mr. Jones' record is something to be proud of. A continuous fifty-year service with one institution, while perhaps not unique, is at least rare and especially so when the incumbent is still hale, hearty and efficient, and very much on the job.

**CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.**

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday June 16, 1921, are reported to the National Provisioner as follows:

Armour & Co. ....	14,152
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co. ....	5,621
Swift & Co. ....	10,962
G. H. Hammond Co. ....	8,581
Morris & Co. ....	9,947
Wilson & Co. ....	6,800
Boyd-Lunham Co. ....	8,300
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co. ....	15,500
Roberts & Oake ....	7,019
Miller & Hart ....	5,851
Independent Pkg. Co. ....	5,633
Brennan Pkg. Co. ....	5,159
Wm. Davies Co. ....	6,000
Others .....	5,500

Total .....115,025

**John W. Hall**

WEBSTER BLDG.

Chicago

"You Get What You Give"

**BROKER**

**Packing House Products**

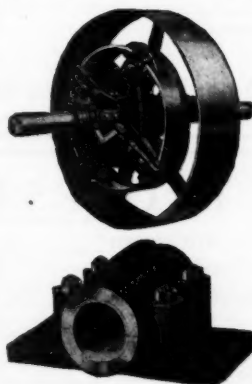
**SPECIALTIES**

Tallow—Oils—Greases  
Sanitary Catch Basins  
Tankage—Blood—Liquid Stick  
Bone Meals—Bones—Glue  
and Gelatin Stocks—Pig Skins  
Hog Hair

SUBMIT YOUR OFFERINGS and INQUIRIES

## CALDWELL

ELEVATING, CONVEYING AND POWER TRANSMITTING  
**MACHINERY FOR PACKING PLANTS**



HOG, SHEEP and BEEF  
CONVEYORS  
SCREW CONVEYORS  
ELEVATOR BOOTS  
ELEVATOR CASINGS  
MALLEABLE and STEEL CHAINS  
ELEVATOR BUCKETS  
SHAFTING—COUPLINGS  
FRICTION CLUTCHES  
PULLEYS—GEARS  
SPROCKET WHEELS  
ROPE SHEAVES  
BEARINGS

**H. W. CALDWELL & SON COMPANY**  
Western Avenue, 17th-18th Streets CHICAGO

## CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 6	25,619	3,548	42,067	15,105
Tuesday, June 7	8,590	3,931	28,471	15,835
Wednesday, June 8	8,638	2,288	21,224	20,141
Thursday, June 9	8,429	7,067	25,839	12,428
Friday, June 10	4,290	1,183	27,545	10,769
Saturday, June 11	785	454	7,631	5,738
Total last week	56,351	18,501	162,797	80,016
Previous week	40,286	12,347	90,624	52,321
Year ago	42,736	17,796	151,890	45,204
Two years ago	49,217	15,058	160,424	82,113

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 6	6,638	106	10,744	625
Tuesday, June 7	4,345	75	6,310	1,763
Wednesday, June 8	4,049	3	3,054	2,410
Thursday, June 9	3,695	55	7,025	959
Friday, June 10	2,003	5	5,931	1,188
Saturday, June 11	734	15	608	440
Total last week	20,864	282	32,772	7,385
Previous week	16,069	100	25,041	7,062
Year ago	18,190	465	32,170	11,135
Two years ago	18,362	140	20,187	5,900

Total receipts at Chicago for year to June 11:				
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
Cattle	1,245,801	1,280,232	1,280,232	1,280,232
Calves	385,047	371,825	371,825	371,825
Hogs	3,834,223	3,674,036	3,674,036	3,674,036
Sheep	2,008,309	1,304,153	1,304,153	1,304,153

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:				
	Week.	Year to date.	1920.	1919.
Week ending June 11	608,000	13,892,000	418,000	418,000
Previous week	571,000	14,090,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1920	571,000	14,090,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1919	555,000	15,473,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1918	443,000	13,714,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1917	510,000	14,639,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1916	458,000	13,414,000	418,000	418,000
Cor. week, 1915	531,000	11,339,000	418,000	418,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending June 11, 1921, with comparisons:				
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	1914.
This week	167,000	476,000	196,000	167,000
Previous week	134,000	313,000	152,000	134,000
1920	130,000	457,000	123,000	130,000
1919	149,000	510,000	193,000	149,000
1918	200,000	440,000	124,000	200,000
1917	187,000	338,000	86,000	187,000
1916	139,000	403,000	175,000	139,000
1915	112,000	324,000	136,000	112,000
1914	96,000	400,000	154,000	96,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to June 11, 1921, with comparisons:				
	1921.	1920.	1919.	1918.
1921	3,646,000	10,907,000	4,791,000	3,646,000
1920	4,016,000	11,934,000	3,715,000	4,016,000
1919	4,450,000	13,699,000	4,154,000	4,450,000
1918	4,745,000	12,603,000	3,684,000	4,745,000
1917	3,958,000	11,443,000	3,974,000	3,958,000
1916	3,279,000	12,255,000	4,184,000	3,279,000
1915	2,845,000	10,253,000	4,041,000	2,845,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending June 11, 1921:				
	Armour & Co.	Anglo-American	Swift & Co.	Hammond Co.
Armour & Co.	18,300	4,900	13,100	8,100
Anglo-American	11,500	11,500	8,200	16,400
Swift & Co.	7,000	7,000	5,500	5,200
Hammond Co.	5,200	5,200	5,000	12,200
Morris & Co.	11,500	11,500	8,200	16,400
Wilson & Co.	7,000	7,000	5,500	5,200
Boyd-Lunham	5,200	5,200	5,000	12,200
Western Packing Co.	16,400	16,400	8,200	16,400
Roberts & Oake	7,000	7,000	5,500	5,200
Miller & Hart	5,200	5,200	5,000	12,200
Independent Packing Co.	5,500	5,500	5,200	12,200
Brennan Packing Co.	5,200	5,200	5,000	12,200
Wm. Davies Co.	5,000	5,000	5,200	12,200
Others	12,200	12,200	5,000	12,200
Total	133,700	133,700	70,700	125,400
Previous week	133,700	133,700	70,700	125,400
Year ago	125,400	125,400	70,700	125,400
Two years ago	142,900	142,900	70,700	142,900

## WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending June 11	\$ 8.05	\$ 8.05	\$ 4.65	\$11.75
Previous week	8.15	7.90	4.60	11.95
Cor. week, 1920	15.05	14.30	7.15	14.15
Cor. week, 1919	13.50	20.35	8.40	14.85
Cor. week, 1918	16.25	16.50	14.25	17.15
Cor. week, 1917	12.15	15.45	9.50	14.85
Cor. week, 1916	10.20	9.75	7.35	9.65
Cor. week, 1915	8.75	7.45	5.25	8.50
Cor. week, 1914	8.60	8.25	5.00	8.00
Cor. week, 1913	8.20	8.60	4.65	6.60
Cor. week, 1912	8.00	7.48	4.55	6.75
Cor. week, 1911	6.05	6.36	3.65	5.00

## Market quotations at Chicago:

CATTLE.	
Prime steers	\$8.00@8.60
Good to choice steers	7.00@8.00
Fair to good steers	6.25@7.00
Yearlings, fair to choice	7.00@9.00
Feeding steers	6.50@8.15
Heifers	5.00@8.50
Cows, good to choice	5.00@7.00
Fair to good cows	4.00@5.00
Canners	2.00@2.60
Cutters	2.75@4.00
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.75
Calves	8.00@9.50

## HOGS.

Choice light butchers	\$7.90@8.10
Medium weight butchers	7.80@8.10
Heavy butchers, 270-325 lb.	7.50@8.00
Fair to fancy light	7.60@8.10
Heavy packing	7.35@7.70
Rough packing	7.00@7.40
Pigs	7.00@8.00

## SHEEP.

Native lambs	\$9.00@11.25
Western lambs	9.50@11.50
Yearlings	6.00@ 9.50
Wethers	3.00@ 5.25
Ewes	2.00@ 4.00

## WANTED: A SUPERINTENDENT.

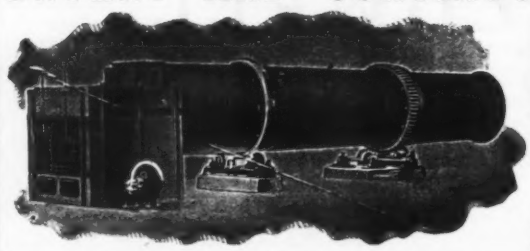
Packers who are seeking to strengthen their operating departments will find this a splendid time to do so. Not in years have so many high-class men been available, and at reasonable terms. Try a "Want" ad. in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER and see what quick results you get.

**Bott Bros. Mfg. Co.**  
Warsaw, Ill.

Manufacturers of  
**STANDARD 1500-POUND  
HAM CURING CASKS**  
Lard and Oleo Tierces  
Pork Barrels  
and  
Tight Cooperage  
of Every Description

Send for Catalogue T. B.  
**American Process Co.**  
68 William St. . . . New York

## DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES



For Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world. Material carried in stock for standard sizes.

Send for Catalogue T. B.

**American Process Co.**  
68 William St. . . . New York

## THE MACLACHLAN PROCESS



Cuts Tank House Odors to a Minimum  
Saves Time In Drying Tankage  
Satisfies Board of Health

WE INSTALL SUBJECT TO A TEN-DAY TEST

Write for Details

Our Engineers at Your Service

**MACLACHLAN REDUCTION PROCESS CO.**

120 Liberty Street

Incorporated

NEW YORK CITY

We guarantee to eliminate tank house odors satisfactory to you and to Board of Health

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				\$17.60
July	9.87½	9.87½	9.82½	9.87½
Sept.	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.20
Oct.	10.35	10.35	10.27½	10.30
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.15	10.32½	10.15	10.12½
Sept.	10.40	10.40	10.40	10.40

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.00	17.60	17.50	17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.87½	10.00	9.87½	9.90
Sept.	10.20	10.32½	10.15	10.20
Oct.	10.47½	10.47½	10.35	10.35
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.15	10.32½	10.15	10.15
Sept.	10.42½	10.62½	10.40	10.40

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July				17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.82½	9.85	9.82½	9.82½
Sept.	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.17½
Oct.				10.30
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July				10.12½
Sept.	10.35	10.45	10.32½	10.42½

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	17.47½	17.50	17.47½	17.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	17.77½	17.80	17.77½	17.80
Sept.	10.25	10.35	10.17½	10.30
Oct.				10.42½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.22½	10.32½	10.22½	10.32½
Sept.	10.42½	10.57½	10.42½	10.57½

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July				17.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.97	10.02	9.85	9.90
Sept.	10.32	10.37	10.20	10.25
Oct.	10.50	10.50	10.32½	10.37½
SHORT RIBS—(Boxed 25c more than loose)—				
July	10.37½	10.37½	10.27½	10.27½
Sept.	10.60	10.62½	10.52½	10.50

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1921.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July				17.60
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	9.97½	9.97½	9.87½	9.90
Sept.	10.32½	10.32½	10.22½	10.25
Oct.				10.37½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
July				10.30
Sept.	10.60	10.60	10.57½	10.57½

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaler, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.
Rib roast, heavy end	30	25	17	
Rib roast, light end	32	28	19	
Chuck roast	15	16	14	
Steaks, round	33	28	25	
Steaks, sirloin, first cut	45	35	31	
Steaks, porterhouse	52	42	32	
Steaks, flank	30	25	13	
Beef stew	18	16	15	
Corned briskets, boneless	28	23		
Corned plates	18	15	10	
Corned rumps	28	28	21	

Lamb.		
	Good.	Comm.
Hindquarters .....	42	30
Legs .....	48	35
Stews .....	15	14
Chops, Shoulder .....	25	24
(Chops, rib and loin .....	50	40

## CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	16 @ 17 1/2
Good native steers	15 @ 16
Medium steers	14 @ 15
Heifers, good	13 @ 14
Cows	12 @ 13
Hind quarters, choice	12 @ 13
Fore quarters, choice	12 @ 12

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1	27 @ 30
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	27 @ 27
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	27 @ 27
Steer Loin Ends (hops)	25 @ 25
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2	24 @ 24
Cow Loins	23 @ 23
Cow Short Loins	23 @ 23
Cow Loin Ends (hops)	22 @ 22
Steer Ribs, No. 1	20 @ 20
Steer Ribs, No. 2	20 @ 20
Cow Ribs, No. 1	19 @ 19
Cow Ribs, No. 2	17 @ 17
Steer Ribs, No. 3	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 4	16 @ 16
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Steer Ribs, No. 95	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 96	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 97	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 98	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 99	16 @ 16
Steer Ribs, No. 100	16 @ 16

## Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.	6 @ 9
Heart, per lb.	3 @ 7
Tongues	27 @ 30
Sweetbreads	27 @ 30
Ox-Tail, per lb.	6 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 @ 6
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 6
Livers	7 1/2 @ 9
Kidneys, per lb.	7 1/2 @ 11

## Veal.

Choice Carcass	16 @ 17
Good Carcass	12 @ 15
Good Saddle	20 @ 27
Good Backs	8 @ 13
Medium Backs	6 @ 7

## Veal Product.

Brains, each	6 @ 8
Sweetbreads	36 @ 40
Calf Livers	28 @ 32

## Lamb.

Choice Lambs	28 @ 28
Medium Lambs	26 @ 26
Choice Saddle	36 @ 36
Medium Saddle	34 @ 34
Choice Fores	20 @ 20
Medium Fores	18 @ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.	30 @ 30
Lamb Tongues, each	18 @ 18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	25 @ 25

## Mutton.

Heavy Sheep	9 @ 9
Light Sheep	11 @ 11
Heavy Saddle	14 @ 14
Light Saddle	12 @ 12
Heavy Fores	8 @ 8
Light Fores	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	22 @ 22
Mutton Loins	25 @ 25
Mutton Steaks	3 @ 3
Sheep Tongues, each	18 @ 18
Sheep Heads, each	10 @ 10

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed hogs	13 @ 13
Pork Loins	19 @ 19
Leaf Lard	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tenderloins	58 @ 58
Spare Ribs	8 @ 8
Butts	14 @ 14
Hocks	11 @ 11
Trimblings	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings	11 @ 11
Tails	7 @ 7
Snouts	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Pigs' Feet	3 @ 3
Pigs' Heads	6 @ 6
Blade Bones	9 @ 9
Blade Meat	12 @ 12
Cheek Meat	5 @ 5
Hog Wrens, per lb.	4 @ 4
Neck Bones	8 @ 8
Skinned Shoulders	12 @ 12
Pork Hearts	12 @ 12
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	4 @ 4
Pork Tongues	12 @ 12
St. Bones	9 @ 9
Tail Bones	9 @ 9
Brains	12 @ 12
Back fat	11 @ 11
Hams	24 @ 24
Calas	12 @ 12
Belilles	16 @ 16

## SAUSAGE.

Columbia, Cloth, Bologna	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Choice Bologna	14 @ 14

Frankfurters	19 @ 19
Liver Sausage	18 @ 18
Tongue and blood sausage with pork	17 @ 17
Mixed Sausage	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
New England Style Sandwich Sausage	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	16 @ 16
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner)	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Oxford Loaf Butts	30 @ 30
Polish Sausage	15 @ 15
Garlic Sausage	14 @ 14
Country Smoked Sausage	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage	17 @ 17
Pork Sausage, short link	15 @ 15
Luncheon Roll	16 @ 16
Delicatessen Loaf	15 @ 15
Ox Tongues, jellied	40 @ 40
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf	17 @ 17
Loaf Roll, cooked	46 @ 46

## Summer Sausage.

D'Aries, new goods	42 @ 42
Beef Casings Salami	40 @ 40
Italian Salami (new goods)	44 @ 44
Capri	33 @ 33
Holsteiner	25 @ 25
Peppetoni, long links	34 @ 34
Farmer	36 @ 36

## Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits	2.40 @ 2.40
Bologna, 1/4 @ 1/4	4.00 @ 4.00
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	2.75 @ 2.75
Pork, links, 1/4 @ 1/4	4.60 @ 4.60
Polish Sausage, kits	2.46 @ 2.46
Polish Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	4.18 @ 4.18
Frankfurts, kits	3.00 @ 3.00
Frankfurts, 1/4 @ 1/4	5.00 @ 5.00
Blood Sausage, kits	3.35 @ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	5.50 @ 5.50
Liver Sausage, kits	2.50 @ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/4 @ 1/4	3.30 @ 3.30
Head Cheese, kits	2.40 @ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/4 @ 1/4	4.00 @ 4.00

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	15.00 @ 15.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00 @ 18.00
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00 @ 16.00
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	18.00 @ 18.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.	20.00 @ 20.00
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.	24.00 @ 24.00
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels	57.00 @ 57.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels	54.00 @ 54.00
Pork Tongues, barrels	65.50 @ 65.50

## CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Corned beef	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.25	\$ 15.50		
Roast beef	2.00	3.25	15.50		
Roast mutton	2.00	3.25	15.50		
Sliced dried beef	\$2.75	4.35	32.00		
Ox tongue, whole	13.25	17.50	53.00		
Luncheon tongue	2.50	4.75	10.25	32.00	
Corn beef hash	1.50	3.10	5.50		
Roast beef hash					
Hamburger steak with onions	1.50	3.15	6.00		
Vienna style sausage	1.15	2.40	4.25		
Luncheon sausage	1.20				
Breakfast sausage		2.65	3.75		
Veal loaf, med. size			2.00		

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per Anz
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$ 3.30
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	3.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case	21.00

## BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	25.00 @ 25.00
Plate Beef	23.00 @ 23.00
Rollettes	25.00 @ 25.00
Rump Butts	20.00 @ 20.00
Mess Pork	25.00 @ 25.00
Clear Fat Backs	20.00 @ 20.00
Family Back Pork	30.00 @ 30.00
Bean Pork	21.00 @ 21.00

## LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	13 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Pure Lard	12 @ 12
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Bakers' special cooking oil	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Barrels, 1/4 c over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c to 1 c over tierces.	

## BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	19 @ 19
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	20 @ 20
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.	19 1/2 @ 19 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.	14 @ 14
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.	20 @ 20

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	14.75 @ 14.75
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	14.25 @ 14.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.	13.25 @ 13.25
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.	14.75 @ 14.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	13.25 @ 13.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	10.25 @ 10.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	10.50 @ 10.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	12.25 @ 12.25
Extra Short Ribs	12.25 @ 12.25
Short Clears	14.00 @ 14.00
Butts	9.25 @ 9.25

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams	32 1/2 @ 32 1/2
Regular Hams	28 @ 28
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.	31 @ 31
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.	16 1/4 @ 16 1/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 avg.	18 @ 18
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	34 @ 34
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 8 avg.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg. and strip, 6 @ 7 avg.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Wide, 14 @ 16 avg. and strip, 8 @ 4 avg.	27 @ 27
Dried Beef Hides	49 @ 49
Dried Beef Knuckles	43 @ 43
Dried Beef Outsoles	29 @ 29
Dried Beef Sets, best	44 1/4 @ 44 1/4
Skinned Rolled Hams	40 @ 40

Regular Boiled Hams	43 @ 43
Boiled Calas	30 @ 30
Cooked Loin Rolls	49 @ 49
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	39 @ 39

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Beef Rounds, per set	22 @ 22
Beef Casings, per set	42 @ 42
Beef Middles, per set	43 @ 43
Beef Bungas, per piece	23 @ 23
Beef Weasands	12 @ 12
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.	1.25 @ 1.25
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.	1.75 @ 1.75
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular	2.50 @ 2.50
Hog Casings, f. o. b. extra narrow	1.75 @ 1.75
Hog Middles, per set	17 @ 17
Hog Bungas, export	19 @ 19
Hog Bungas, large	14 @ 14
Hog Bungas, medium	7 @ 7
Hog Bungas, narrow	5 @ 5
Hog Stomachs, per piece	1 @ 1
Imported wide Sheep Casings	1 @ 1
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings	1 @ 1
Imported medium Sheep Casings	1 @ 1

## FERTILIZERS.

	Per Unit.
Ground dried blood	\$2.50 @ 2.65
Unground and crushed blood	2.25 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage, ground	50.00 @ 75.00
Hoodmeal	1.85 @ 2.00
Ground tankage, 10 to 11%	2.00 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 to 9%	1.75 @ 1.90
Crushed and unground tankage	1.25 @ 1.75
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 28.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	22.00 @ 24.00
Unground steamed bone	16.00 @ 18.00
Unground bone tankage	12.00 @ 14.00

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

	Per Ton.
No. 1 horns	175.00 @ 200.00
No. 2 horns	125.00 @ 150.00
No. 3 horns	50.00 @ 75.0

# Retail Section

## PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

### Effecting Private Settlements Between Partners

Written for the National Provisioner by Ralph H. Butz.

The general rule, which applies to private accountings and settlements between partners, is that it is binding and conclusive upon them, in the absence of its procurement by fraud or mistake, and the partner who impeaches it must take the burden of showing an inaccuracy in the settlement to which he has assented.

Where both parties are acquainted with the partnership affairs, and neither reposed any special confidence in the other, a partnership settlement between them is considered especially conclusive, but if one of the parties has an accurate knowledge of the business and the facts and circumstances of the transactions, and the other is substantially without knowledge of it and relies with confidence upon his partner, a settlement is esteemed less conclusive as against the latter.

In the making of settlements of the partnerships affairs, each partner, being an agent of the others touching anything within the scope of the partnership business, has a right to rely with confidence upon the other, and to have from the other the fullest disclosures touching any partnership matter as much as in the conduct of the partnership business. Hence any fraud or mistake, which induced additions to or omissions from the settlement, or where the facts of the partnership business relating to items improperly added or omitted are exclusively or nearly so within the knowledge of one of the partners, and the other knows but little of them, and they are withheld by the one having knowledge of them, and he secures an advantage by such concealment without having made any misrepresentations, or where an advantage is secured by one partner by a failure of that high degree of good faith and fair dealing which is required of the partners in transactions with each other, resulting in substantial injustice; or where a mutual mistake causes an addition to or omission from the settlement, or where a partner is misled by an innocent misrepresentation and a mistake occurs from it, which results in a substantial injustice and injury, relief may be had as to the items which are improperly added or omitted.

#### Liability of Partners.

A partner is not chargeable individually for losses attributable to mere errors of judgment, as distinguished from carelessness or bad faith. He is liable for such as result from any breach of his duty under the partnership articles, or which are not within the scope of the partnership business, and which result from a wilful disregard of duty on his part.

The relation of partners with each other is one of trust and confidence. Each is a general agent of the firm, and is bound to act in entire good faith to the other. The

functions, rights and duties of partners in a great measure comprehend those both of trustees and agents; and general rules of law applicable to such characters are applicable to them. Neither partner can, in the business and affairs of the firm, clandestinely stipulate for a private advantage to himself.

For example, fair dealing between partners exacted the exclusion by one partner of all arrangements which were to impair the capital or profits of the firm. He might not sink the interests of the firm into those of himself alone or of a corporation in which he was interested. Whatever he may have obtained out of the partnership in disregard of his obligation to the firm, equity will lay hold of and restore as far as may be to the partnership. Neither by open fraud nor concealed deception, nor by any contrivance masking his actual relations to the firm, can he be permitted to hold to his own use or in the use of a company in which he was interested, acquisitions made in disregard of his relation as a partner.

### THE BUSINESS QUIZ.

Last week six questions of primary importance to every business man were printed on this page. Following are the questions repeated, with their answers:

Question No. 1—What are the three proven rules of advertising?

Answer—The three proven rules of advertising consist of, (1) When business is off, advertise more; (2) To decrease percentage of advertising expense, increase number of dollars invested in advertising; (3) Consider advertising an investment and do not expect the same to yield its greatest return next day, week or month.

Question No. 2—Is one individual responsible for the debts of another member of a firm in a partnership?

Answer—Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of a firm, excepting cases of special partnership.

Question No. 3—Why has a "follow-up" letter more pulling power than a first one on a given subject?

Answer.—As a rule the "follow up" letter pulls better than the original letter by reason of the fact the average person does not like to be reminded of something he hasn't performed.

Question No. 4—Are lead pencil signatures on legal and business instruments binding?

Answer—The courts have declared time and time again that the signatures made on legal and business agreements with a lead pencil are legal and binding.

Question No. 5—Does the act of one partner bind each member of a firm or concern?

Answer.—The acts or act of one member of a firm if such firm is known to be in partnership, binds each and every member of said firm.

Question No. 6—What is known as a "rider"?

Answer.—A "rider" is, (a) an addition to a document after completion, (b) an additional clause to a verdict or resolution.

Next week six more questions will be put and answered in the following issue.

### BOOST THE SALE OF SAUSAGE.

Head of Chicago Meat Council Calls Attention to "A Meat Meal for a Nickel."

John T. Russell, president of the Meat Council of Chicago, made the statement this week that a good, wholesale, nutritious meat meal for a family of five can now be purchased by the thrifty Chicago housewife at a total outlay of not to exceed 25 to 30 cents, or about five cents for each person.

Mr. Russell further stated it is the aim of the Meat Council of Chicago to advise the consuming public of changes in market conditions in order to enable the housewife to obtain the most advantageous meat bargains.

Here is the advice of the president of the Meat Council, who is now engaged as one of the most efficient retail meat dealers in the business, to those who really wish to save money on meat without sacrificing the quality or nutrition:

"Go into any retail meat store and demand the best grade of frankfurts, running ten pieces, or links, to the pound. The total cost should not exceed twenty-five or thirty cents. This will give each member of the family two good-sized sausages. Other grades can be bought still cheaper. If the family consists of four members, the housewife should ask for frankfurts running eight pieces to the pound.

"On account of present industrial conditions sausage prices have slumped heavily from former levels, and the housewife now has a rare opportunity to buy sausage at bargain prices. Retail prices vary with different localities, with the grade of sausages, and with the nature of the service rendered by the retailer. In general sausages are obtainable within the following price ranges:

"Frankfurts from 18 to 25 cents a pound; bologna, from 18 to 20 cents; pork sausage, from 16 to 24 cents; luncheon meats, from 16 to 25 cents.

"Smoked sausage and the various sausage specialties are warm-weather foods. Many are cooked ready to serve; others require only slight preparation. The sausage on sale at the present time is of exceptionally good quality."

Expert advice and assistance on all problems of packinghouse practice may be secured through the "Practical Points for the Trade" department of The National Provisioner.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Edward O'Connor will open a meat market in Delphi, Ind.

Filbert & Crioce have opened a meat market in Elkhart, Ind.

Mr. Lynn will open a new meat market in San Juan, Calif.

Lee Enochson has opened a meat market at Dwight, N. D.

Al Hutchinson plans to open a meat market in Cambridge, Ohio.

A. W. McGeorge has purchased the City Meat Market at Cumberland, Wis.

Peter Bauer has bought the meat market of Ernest Setzkorn at Tamaroa, Ill.

J. D. Peterson has bought the meat market of Wallace Floyd in Lebanon, Ky.

Payne Brothers have opened the Sixth Street meat market in Ironton, Ohio.

Chas. Davis, meat dealer at Clitherall, Minn., has sold out to H. A. Gosslee.

Court Einert has bought the meat market of Dee Everingham at Robinson, Ill.

The Wm. U. Kitz meat market, Oakwood, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

J. Ernest Scott has bought the City Meat Market, Marlow, Okla., from J. M. Abel.

The meat market of D. Friedman at Avon Park, Conn., has been destroyed by fire.

The Cable Market, Tacoma, Wash., has been enlarged and completely remodeled.

G. C. Zabel is about to engage in the meat business at University Place, Nebr.

The W. F. Friedrich meat market at Olivia, Minn., has been sold to W. J. Shaw.

Ellis Mattingly and Bruce Larrick have opened a meat market in Washington, Ind.

Fred Kale and Roy Guiberson have opened a meat market in Winterset, Iowa.

W. L. Robertson and J. H. Levy have bought the City Meat Market at Columbus, Ind.

Charles F. Rehm plans to build a meat market and cold storage plant in Monroe, Wash.

M. Lembezeder will open a meat market and general store in Prospect, Wis., about July 1.

Kokomo Provision Company has sold its meat business at Franklin, Ind., to H. I. Carson.

H. Jenkins has purchased the City Meat Market at River Falls, Wis., from Albert Brown.

The Fred Kohler meat and grocery, Wapakarusa, Ind., has been sold to Wesley Weldy.

The Frank Ross meat market, Wayne, Nebr., has been sold to E. S. Noland and B. Wilson.

Hangstafer & Myers have purchased the meat market of W. J. Graham in Big Rapids, Mich.

T. J. Boyd & Son have purchased the meat and grocery business of John Lang at DuBois, Nebr.

E. L. Stephens has sold the Union Meat Market, Mt. Vernon, Wash., to G. Ellinger and son, Charles.

A. W. Holman and L. L. Wyckoff have bought the meat market of R. E. Mobley in Unionville, Mo.

R. W. Webster has purchased the meat market of Ben Monk at 901 West Second avenue, Pine Bluff, Ark.



## MELTING DOLLARS

ARE YOUR PROFITS  
GOING DOWN THE DRAIN  
OF YOUR REFRIGERATOR?

*York* MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION

- will pay for itself by its savings.
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YORK MANUFACTURING CO.  
YORK, PA.



(Ice-Making and Refrigerating  
Machinery Exclusively)

# NUCOA

Butters Bread Stays Sweet

## THE NUCOA BUTTER COMPANY

New York Chicago San Francisco

A. W. Gravatt has sold his meat market in New Egypt, N. J., to Ralph E. Stevens.

The Maley meat market at Shortsville, N. Y., has been seriously damaged by fire. The Harper Meat Market has been opened at 7030 Harper avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Albert Cheatle has purchased the meat market of Mrs. Margaret Burden at St. Marys, Pa.

N. F. Guyette is installing a meat market in his store at 237 North Park avenue, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Oster Brothers, meat and grocery dealers at Wheeler, Mich., have suffered a total fire loss with no insurance.

Sol Goldman and Edward Lautner have opened a new meat market at 446 East Front street, Traverse, Mich.

Walter Wilson and George W. McPherson have announced the opening of a new meat market in Holton, Kans.

Charles and Fred Corbin have bought the Walter Allen meat market at Third and Neal avenue, Ironton, Ohio.

Campbell & Foster's West End Meat Market at Monoton, N. B., has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000.

S. Johnson has purchased the interest of H. W. Pierce in the Triangle Store, Tacoma, Wash., which handles meats.

Henry Oster, proprietor of the Model Meat Market, Othello, Wash., has sold the stock and business to E. A. Johnston of Ritzville.

R. G. Eckert has been succeeded in the meat business at Lansing, Mich., by W. L. Blunk who will continue the business in the same location.

For Sausage Makers

## BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

## SAUSAGE BAGS

and

## SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

For Samples and Prices, write

**THE WM. G. BELL CO.**  
BOSTON MASS.

The Packinghouse Market has been incorporated at Dallas, Tex., with a capital of \$25,000, by J. A. Flemister, W. H. Mitchell and D. C. Foster.

B. M. Watson has sold his meat market in Sheboygan, Wis., to W. E. Shaw and William Davis, who will carry on business under the name of Shaw & Davis.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Eugene Kurka, meat and provision dealer at Yonkers, N. Y. Liabilities are about \$4,000 and assets about \$1,000.

C. P. Mohrhardt & Sons have equipped their building at 119 East Franklin avenue, Lansing, Mich., for a sausage factory and will also conduct a wholesale meat business from this location.

# New York Section

L. F. Menk, calf buyer for Swift & Company, Buffalo, was in the city this week.

J. Moog, vice-president of Wilson & Company, Chicago, was a visitor to New York last week.

I. Newman, chief of the credit department, Morris & Company, Chicago, is in New York this week.

J. F. Smith, refinery department, and H. C. Stanton, soap department, Swift & Company, Chicago, were in the city this week.

Visitors to the New York Produce Exchange this week were D. B. McLurden, B. M. Bloomfield and E. F. Newing, all of Galveston, Texas.

Most of the local branches of the United Master Butchers of America will follow the usual custom of suspending meetings during July and August.

President Thomas E. Wilson, Vice-president V. D. Skipworth, and Treasurer Wm. C. Buethe of Wilson & Company, Chicago, are in town this week.

H. A. Bemis, formerly in charge of Arm-

our & Company's produce branch at No. 365 Greenwich street, is now making his headquarters at 120 Broadway.

South Brooklyn Branch, United Master Butchers of America, will hold an outing to Huntington, L. I., on June 19th. Automobiles will take the members and their families to their destination.

Prices realized on Swift & Company sales of carcass beef in New York City for week ending June 11th, 1921, on shipments sold out, ranged from 14.00 cents to 17.00 cents per pound, and averaged 15.72 cents per pound.

W. S. McArthur, an assistant secretary of Armour & Company, Chicago, has been assigned to take over the management of the 120 Broadway office, succeeding J. H. Trehwella, who is joining the auditing staff.

The number of pounds of meat, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending June 11, 1921, is reported by the New York City Health Department as follows: Meat—Manhattan, 1,702 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8 lbs.; Bronx, 93 lbs.; Queens, 89 lbs.; Richmond, 15 lbs.; total 1,907 lbs. Fish—Manhattan,

250 lbs.; Queens, 75 lbs.; total 325 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan 906 lbs.; Bronx, 234 lbs.; Queens, 25 lbs.; total, 1,165 lbs.

Though it was a warm evening and there were showers of rain, the attendance was good at the Armour Club dance held at the Hotel Pennsylvania, Saturday Night, June 11th. It was undoubtedly the prettiest dance ever held by the organization in New York. The dance had not been going for long, when there suddenly fell upon the hall a complete silence, the orchestra having stopped abruptly. On to the floor stepped the superintendent of the last three years, Mr. A. H. Van Pelt, than whom New York has never had a more popular leader. The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief" as Mr. Van Pelt made a bow to the assembled throng. This was to be his last appearance in New York as superintendent, and not a soul present but felt keenly the parting. Dancing and card playing were then resumed, interrupted only by the intermission for refreshments. It was as fine a dance as the Armour crowd have ever had.

## DEATH OF MRS. W. H. NOYES.

The trade, both wholesale and retail, was shocked this week by the news of the sudden death of Mrs. W. H. Noyes, wife of the chairman of the Manhattan Sanitary Inspection Association and packer chairman of the Meat Council of New York. Death occurred at the Noyes apartment at Bretton Hall on the morning of June 15. Funeral services were held on Thursday and interment was at Evergreen cemetery, Portland, Maine, the old home. Mr. Noyes received expressions of sympathy and condolence from all over the country.

Mrs. Noyes had been ill for some time, but her death was entirely unexpected. Mr. Noyes had purchased a cottage at Cape Cod, where he had intended taking Mrs. Noyes for the summer. Mrs. Noyes had a sinking spell on June 4th, from which she did not rally, and died at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning. The funeral services were held at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoon at her late residence Bretton Hall, 86th street and Broadway. The family and relatives accompanied the remains to Portland, Maine, and the interment was in Evergreen Cemetery. Besides Mr. Noyes, the deceased is survived by one son, a well-known attorney.

## RETAILER SOUNDS THE KEYNOTE.

Said George Kramer at the last meeting of the Meat Council in New York City: I figure that the sale of meat at retail in this district is off ten per cent in volume, with prices down one-third to a half. This means that everyone in the industry must work harder, effect savings and become better meat merchants. Unless we increase the volume, it is going to be difficult for us all."

## WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, June 16, 1921, as follows:

Fresh Beef—		Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
STEERS:					
Choice		\$16.50@17.50	\$15.00@	\$16.50@17.50	\$.....@
Good		15.00@16.00	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	14.50@15.50
Medium		14.00@15.00	14.25@14.50	14.50@15.00	14.00@14.50
Common		12.00@13.00	.....@	12.00@14.00	12.00@13.50
COWS:					
Good		13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@13.50
Medium		12.00@13.00	.....@	12.00@13.00	12.00@13.00
Common		10.00@11.00	.....@	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00
BULLS:					
Good		.....@	.....@	11.00@12.00	.....@
Medium		.....@	.....@	10.00@11.00	.....@
Common		8.50@ 9.00	.....@	8.00@ 9.00	8.00@ 9.00
Fresh Veal—					
Choice		16.00@17.00	.....@	18.00@20.00	.....@
Good		15.00@16.00	.....@	16.00@17.00	18.00@
Medium		13.00@14.00	13.00@15.00	15.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
Common		10.00@12.00	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@15.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—					
LAMBS:					
Spring		25.00@28.00	18.00@28.00	25.00@27.00	18.00@25.00
Choice		29.00@ 24.00	26.00@25.00	25.00@27.00	.....@
Good		20.00@21.00	21.00@25.00	21.00@23.00	24.00@25.00
Medium		16.00@18.00	20.00@23.00	18.00@20.00	20.00@23.00
Common		13.00@15.00	.....@	12.50@16.00	14.00@18.00
YEARLINGS:					
Good		.....@	.....@	.....@	.....@
Medium		.....@	.....@	.....@	.....@
Common		.....@	.....@	.....@	.....@
MUTTON:					
Good		12.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	12.00@13.00	14.00@15.00
Medium		10.00@11.00	7.00@10.00	10.00@11.00	12.50@13.50
Common		6.00@ 9.00	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 9.00	8.00@11.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—					
LOINS:					
8-10 lb. average		19.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	19.00@22.00
10-12 lb. average		18.00@19.00	20.00@22.00	21.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
12-14 lb. average		17.00@18.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00	18.00@20.00
14-16 lb. average		16.00@17.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
16 lb. over		16.00@17.00	.....@	16.00@18.00	.....@
SHOULDERS:					
Plain		.....@	.....@	.....@	.....@
Skipped		12.50@14.00	.....@	14.00@15.00	12.00@13.00
PICNICS:					
4-6 lb. average		12.50@13.00	12.50@13.50	.....@	10.00@12.00
6-8 lb. average		12.00@12.50	12.00@12.50	12.00@13.00	.....@
BUTTS:					
Boneless		.....@	.....@	.....@	.....@
Boston style		14.00@15.00	.....@	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00

\*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

## New York State Butchers' Convention

A number of out-of-town members and delegates from various parts of the state visited New York City to join with the members and friends of the Greater New York branches in the proceedings of the 28th annual convention of the New York State Association, United Master Butchers of America, which opened at the Pennsylvania Hotel on the afternoon of June 13.

Herman Kirschbaum of Ye Olde New York branch, first vice-president of the state association, called the meeting to order and made a very interesting address of welcome, and in concluding introduced Rev. Manfred Marriott, who delivered the invocation.

Chairman Kirschbaum then introduced Dr. S. Dana Hubbard, director of the Bureau of Public Health and Education. Dr. Hubbard in his talk dwelt on the troubles encountered by the Department of Health with regard to the adulteration of foods and their non-nutritive values. He placed much stress on the fact that while there were a great many meat establishments in Greater New York, the Health Department had proven very few cases against them, which, he claimed, was an evidence that the butchers were a clean, honest class of business men and decent, law-abiding citizens. Dr. Hubbard said he regretted he could not say as much about others connected with the food trade.

He cautioned the butchers about the health of their employes and the method of handling the products offered for sale. He also asked the butchers how much supervision they desired, and if they were receiving all they were entitled to. Dr. Hubbard called attention to the recent investigations among school children which revealed a great amount of malnutrition.

Chairman Kirschbaum then introduced Mr. Pendleton Dudley, Eastern representative of the Institute of American Meat Packers and secretary of the New York Meat Trades Council.

### Meat Dealer Must Readjust.

That the retail meat dealer will find it necessary to make difficult readjustments in his operations, corresponding to those confronting industry in general, was the subject of Mr. Dudley's remarks. He said: "With more than three million men out of employment the country over, which means that the purchasing power of consumers has been greatly reduced, retail meat dealers cannot ignore the fact that serious problems confront their industry. Although the prices they pay for meats from the packers are back toward pre-war levels, this condition does not hold true for wage costs, rents and other expenses of doing business.

"The first impulse of many merchants will be to cut the wages of labor, but others will regard this as a last recourse, hoping to effect economies in other directions. It may, however, be impossible to meet the situation without a reduction in the cost of all elements that enter into retail meat distribution, and in this event it will be necessary for labor to contribute its share.

"We should not overlook the fact that there may be a way out through increased sales by increasing the consumption of meat. If a business organization is able to increase the volume of business handled by it without increasing overhead costs it thereby becomes possible to reduce prices to consumers. Many close students of the retail meat industry be-

lieve such an opportunity confronts many retail meat dealers.

"Some retailers, however, feel that it is not possible to increase meat consumption in the country. I do not share this view. I think that if we could nullify the effects of harmful anti-meat propaganda, substituting for it a constructive educational campaign, the ratio of meat consumption would go up. Meat is a highly economical food, considering the fact that it is easily digestible and its energy qualities are readily available. In time of bad business when the fighting spirit of men should be uppermost, and it is necessary to summon their deepest energies, I am convinced that there is nothing better than wholesome meat as a food basis."

### Election of Officers.

A rising vote of thanks was given to the clergy and speakers. Thereupon the gavel was turned over to the state president, Charles F. Glatz, and the meeting went into closed session.

During the course of the closed meeting numerous resolutions were presented, discussed and adopted. The election of officers, being one of the orders of the closed meeting, resulted as follows:

President, Charles F. Glatz, Rochester; first vice-president, Herman Kirschbaum, Ye Olde New York branch; second vice-president, Jacob Wyler, Brooklyn branch; third vice-president, David Van Gelder, South Brooklyn branch; fourth vice-president, Christian Schuck, Bronx branch; fifth vice-president, Frank M. Muncy, Syracuse branch; sixth vice-president, Charles Baedle, Jr.; secretary, Wm. H. Hornidge, Ye Olde New York branch; financial secretary, Louis Bender, South Brooklyn branch; treasurer, Charles Schuck, Bronx branch; wardens, Henry Hoffman, Utica, and P. J. Keller, Niagara Falls; trustees, Louis Goldschmidt, Ye Olde New York branch, N. C. Ruby, Rochester, Edmund Schmelzer, Washington Heights, and Geo. Cronenberger.

The delegates to the national convention are Charles Glatz, Samuel Heyman, Albert Rosen, Moe Loeb, Christian Schuck, Chas. Baedle, Bert Hanson, H. Hoffman, Edmund Schmetzer, P. Keller, George Cronenberger, Frank Burch, George Kramer, N. C. Ruby, Henry Hemblein, Phil. Gerard and Harold Heim.

### Buffalo Gets Next Convention.

Tuesday, the second day, Chairman Kirschbaum being in the chair, opened with an informal talk on general market conditions, and some of the workings of the Bureau of Markets, by Mr. H. D. Knoop, Bureau of Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Mr. Knoop was followed by Mr. Pendleton Dudley, after which the gavel was again turned over to the president and the meeting went into closed session, at which general subjects of interest to the members were discussed and acted upon.

Upon invitation from Buffalo, the next convention of the state association will be held in that city.

### Resolutions Adopted by Convention.

Resolutions adopted by the convention included the following:

Resolved, That we favor a practical federal cold storage law that will limit the period of cold storage of foodstuffs to 12 months.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any legislation, whether national, state or municipal, that requires licensing of master retail butchers.

Resolved, That in the interest of cheaper wrapping paper we favor a reduction in the tariff of wood-pulp.

Resolved, That as the previous state law relating to the misrepresenting of advertised articles has been amended by omitting the word "knowingly"; that the

local associations, when possible, furnish the enforcing officers with the necessary evidence.

Resolved, That we of the state of New York are strongly opposed to any tariff whatsoever, be it temporary or permanent, imposed on uncooked flesh food.

Whereas, The American Meat Trade Journal, formerly one of the official publications of this association, has been withdrawn from publication, be it

Resolved, That this state convention withdraw from the American Meat Trade Journal the officiality of the Association.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a tariff on live food animals.

### Favors Upstate Meat Councils.

Whereas, The New York City branches are showing excellent results through their representatives associating with the chief representatives of the packers within the city of New York; and

Whereas, Similar results might be obtained by our representative associations of the first and second class cities within the state of New York, be it

Resolved, That we the delegates of this convention request the delegates of this convention representing cities of the first and second class from upstate to inquire into the matter, and if they find it feasible as well as advantageous to come together, steps be taken to form a meat council.

Resolved, That we the delegates of the New York State Association of Master Butchers, in annual state convention assembled, go on record as strongly favoring the establishment of butcher schools for the training of youths and young men in the art of cutting, curing, buying and selling of meats; and be it further

Resolved, That bookkeeping be encouraged as one of the studies.

### Dressing Lambs and Calves.

Resolved, That the slaughter houses be notified to remove the melt from all of the lambs before shipped to the markets.

Resolved, That packers remove head and foot trimmings from calves before offering for sale.

Resolved, That the delegates elected in this convention to represent the New York State Association in the national convention in the city of Detroit in August next be instructed at all times to speak and vote against any motion or resolution whose adoption should in any way change the national name of the United Master Butchers' Association of America; and be it further

Resolved, That our national delegates be instructed to inform the national convention, should such a motion or resolution be under consideration, that inasmuch as the New York State Association obtained its incorporation by direct vote of both houses of the legislature of the state, and signed by the governor, any change in the name would mean two associations in the state of New York.

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# NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

## LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to prime.....	7.50@ 8.95
Cows, common to choice .....	1.75@ 6.65
Bulls, common to choice .....	4.50@ 6.10
Heifers, mixed .....	①

## LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	12.75@13.00
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	7.50@ 8.50
Calves, veals, small, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 7.50

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, 100 lbs., prime.....	12.25@12.50
Sheep, ewes, 100 lbs. ....	@ 4.50
Sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@ 4.25
Sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	1.50@ 2.00

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	@8.75
Hogs, medium .....	@9.00
Hogs, 140 lbs. ....	@9.00
Pigs, under 70 lbs. ....	@9.00
Rough .....	6.00@6.50

## DRESSED BEEF

### CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	18 @19
Choice, native, light.....	17 @18
Native, common to fair .....	15 @16

### WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Good, native, heavy.....	16½@17½
Choice, native, light.....	17½@18
Native, common to good.....	16 @16½
Choice, Western, heavy.....	16 @16½
Choice, Western, light.....	16 @16½
Common to fair, Texas.....	14 @15
Good to choice heifers.....	16½@17½
Common to fair heifers.....	15 @16
Choice cows.....	13 @14
Common to fair cows.....	11 @12
Fresh Bologna bulls.....	9 @10

## BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	21 @22	23 @25
No. 2 ribs.....	18 @19	22 @23
No. 3 ribs.....	14 @15	20 @21
No. 1 loins.....	29 @30	30 @32
No. 2 loins.....	26 @27	27 @29
No. 3 loins.....	16 @17	25 @26
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	22 @23	23 @26
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	19 @20	22 @23
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	18 @19	21 @22
No. 1 rounds.....	@17	@18
No. 2 rounds.....	15 @16	@17
No. 3 rounds.....	12 @13	@16
No. 1 chucks.....	@ 9	@11
No. 2 chucks.....	@ 7	9 @10
No. 3 chucks.....	@ 6	7 @ 8

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb..	@30
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@23
Western calves, choice.....	@20
Western calves, fair to good.....	@19
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@15

## DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy .....	13½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	13½
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	13½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	13½
Pigs .....	13½

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice, spring.....	33 @34
Lambs, choice .....	28 @29
Sheep, choice .....	14 @15
Sheep, medium to good.....	13 @14
Sheep, culls .....	10 @11

## PROVISIONS.

### Johbning Trade.

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@29
Smoked hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.....	@28
Smoked picnics, light.....	@16
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@15
Smoked shoulders.....	@18
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@40
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@22
Dried beef sets.....	@45
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@17

## FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, Western.....	24 @25
Frozen pork loins.....	23 @24
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	50 @52
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	50 @52
Shoulders, city .....	①
Shoulders, Western .....	14 @15
Butts, regular, Western.....	16 @17
Butts, regular, fresh city.....	@.....
Butts, boneless, Western.....	21 @22
Fresh hams, city.....	①
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	12 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	14 @16

## BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg., 48 to 50 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	80.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg., 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	40.00@ 50.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	70.00@ 85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1s.....	225.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2s.....	175.00@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3s.....	100.00@150.00

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L.C. trim'd.....	@41c.	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@30c.	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@60c.	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@75c.	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c.	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c.	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 5c.	each
Livers, beef.....	@15c.	a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c.	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@ 5c.	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@22½c.	a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@50c.	a pound
Lambs' fries.....	@ 9c.	a pair

## BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 1¼
Suet, fresh and heavy .....	@ 3½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@2.00
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.65
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@1.25
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@ .75
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@20
Hog bungs.....	@15
Hog bungs, export.....	@23
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@28
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@35
Beef bungs, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@55
Beef, weasands, No. 1s, each.....	@12
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.50
Beef, weasands, No. 2s, each.....	@ 6

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	17	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	10	13
Pepper, red .....	28	32
Allspice .....	5½	8½
Cinnamon.....	13	16
Coriander.....	5	8
Cloves.....	21	26
Ginger.....	10	13
Mace .....	36	41

## CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Dble. bags.
Refined saltpetre, granulated.....	9%	9%
Refined saltpetre, small crystals.....	10%	10%
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., gran.....	5½	5½
Refined nitrate soda, C. L., crystal.....	6	5½
Refined nitrate soda, L. C. L., crystal.....	6½	6½
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.		

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9 lbs.	9½-12½ lbs.	12½-14 lbs.	14-18 lbs.	18 lbs. up.
Prime No. 1 veals.....	2.15	2.25	2.65	3.25	
Prime No. 2 veals.....	1.85	2.00	2.40	3.00	
Buttermilk No. 1.....	1.90	2.00	2.15		
Buttermilk No. 2.....	1.70	1.75	1.90		
Branded grubby.....	1.25	1.35	1.65	1.90	
No. 3 .....	1.00	1.10			

## DRESSED POULTRY.

### FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 48 to 58 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@34
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@31
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@28
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, corn fed—12 to box.	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 48 to 58 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@33
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@32
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@30
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@27
Western, under 30 lbs. to dozen, lb.....	@26
Fowls—Fresh—Dry Packed—Barrels.	
Western, dry picked, 5 lbs. and over, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 4½ lbs. each, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 4 lbs. each, lb.....	@29
Western, dry picked, 3½ lbs. each, lb.....	@25
Western, dry picked, 3 lbs. and under, lb.....	@23
Old Cocks—Fresh—dry packed—boxes or bbls.	
Western, dry picked, boxes .....	@18
Western, scalded, barrels .....	@16
Ducks—	
Long Island Spring Ducklings, per lb....	@28
Squabs—	
Prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	8.50@ 9.00
Prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	7.50@ 8.00
Prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	6.50@ 7.00
Prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	5.50@ 6.00
Prime, white, 6 to 6½ lbs. to doz.....	4.00@ 5.00
Culls, per dozen.....	1.50@2.00

## LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express, colored .....	@28	@30
Brollers, spring, colored, via express.....	@50	@55
Old roosters .....	@16	
Turkeys, via express.....	@	
Ducks, via express.....	@20	@24
Geese, via express.....	@13	
Pigeons, per pair.....	@50	
Guineas, per pair .....	@85	@80

## BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score) .....	31½@32
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	32½@33
Creamery firsts .....	30 @31
Creamery seconds .....	25 @27½
Creamery lower grades .....	22 @24

## EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	31 @32
Fresh gathered, extra firsts .....	28 @30
Fresh gathered, firsts .....	25 @27½
Fresh gathered, seconds and poorer.....	22½@24½
Fresh gathered, checks, fair to choice, dry.....	20½@21½
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	22½@23

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

### BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed 3 and 50, per ton.....	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	30.00@32.50
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.00@ 3.25
Nitrate of soda—spot .....	@ 2.60
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York .....	nom. 20.00@25.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent ammonia .....	2.25@2.50 and 10c
Garbage tankage .....	@10.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore .....	3.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. lime .....	3.25 and 10c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid) .....	@.....
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar., 25 per cent, in bags.....	2.50@ 2.75
Muriate of potash, 80/85%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.....	@ 1.00
Sulphate of potash, 90/95%, per unit K <sub>2</sub> O.....	@ 1.40

